FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XXXIV.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1851. [NO. 1793.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

ARD J. HALE & SON,
TORS AND PROPRIETORS.

per annum, if paid in advance;
if paid during the year of sub-
; or $3 00 after the year has

the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER
if paid in advance; $4 50 if paid
the year of subscription; or $5 00
the year has expired.

TISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents
for the first, and thirty cents for each
publication. Yearly advertisements
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are requested to state the number of
desired, or they will be continued till
and charged accordingly.
Letters to the Editors must be post-paid.

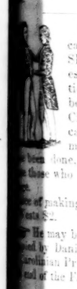
TEVILLE AND WARSAW
PLANK ROAD.

undersigned give notice, that Books
receiving subscriptions will be opened
following places, and under the direction
following persons, from and after the first
ber next:
under the direction of W. W. Pierce,
Morisey, Rowland Best.
B. Chesnutt, Josiah Johnson, John
Patrick Murphy, Thos. M. Lee,
Bunting, and Richard Holmes.
Love Culbreath, Henry Owen, W H
James White.
Lewis F. Carr, C. A. Harrison,
Williams.
J. C. Blocker, Sherwood Holly,
Hall.
A. A. McKethan, D. G. MacRae,
McIntyre, David A. Ray, P. P. Johnson,
Branson.
as designated to open Books, will,
further notice, proceed to do so, and
to this important work as they
further action of the Commis-

A. A. McKETHAN,
D. G. MACRAE,
WILLIAM McINTYRE,
DAVID A. RAY,
PETER P. JOHNSON,
HENRY BRANSON,
Commissioners.
1851. 23-swlt-w6w

thing! Clothing!

amine before you buy elsewhere!
undersigned has just received and open-
his Stock of
Cassimeres, and Vestings.
of black, brown, green and blue
various qualities; fancy and plain
Velvet and Cassimere Vestings, of
fashionable colors. Also, Doe-skin and
meres, of the most fashionable selec-
A select assortment of READY-MADE
consisting of Overcoats; Oversacks;
Sack and Frock Coats, of various
and plain Silk and Cassimere Vests,
out and workmanship, and of the
fashionable colors.
wishing to purchase any of the above
would do well to call and examine his



The Subscriber intends to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches. As he has taken instructions in Cutting from one of the best instructers in New York City, he flatters himself that he can carry on the business with more success than it has been done, and will spare no pains to those who may favor him with their pat-
Frocking Coats, from $8 to $10; Pants
$5.
He may be found at the Store recently
by Daniel Clark, one door South of
Carolinian Printing Office, and fronting the
end of the Fayetteville Hotel.
HUGH GRAHAM.
Sept. 6, 1851. 20-w8m

NEW GOODS
AND
NEW STORE.

The Subscriber has just received and offers for sale, a well selected Stock of
GROCERIES,
—ALSO—
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
DRY GOODS,
which he will sell on very favorable terms.—
Country Produce taken in exchange.
Having purchased his Goods low for Cash, he flatters himself that he can suit any who favor him with a call, both in quality and prices.
DANIEL CLARK.
Sept. 27, 1851. 26-w8m

MARRIED,

In Robeson county, on the 2d inst., by the Rev. John R. McIntosh, the Rev. FREDERICK NASH to Miss ANNA MARIA McLEAN, daughter of James McLean, Esq.

In Guilford, on the 2nd inst., by A. Dilworth, Mr. JOSHUA LINDLEY, of Chatham, to Miss MARY OWEN, daughter of Mr. Wm. Owen, of Guilford.

In Wilmington on the 7th inst., by Rev. A. Stephen, Mr. JAMES W. WHITFIELD to Miss VIRGINIA C. THALLY, daughter of David Thally, Esq.

DIED,

In New Hanover county, on the 29th ult., Mr. JOHN J. NEWTON, in the 49th year of his age.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Oct 8—Steamer Evergreen, with five boats in tow, with the largest freight that has been brought up the river for several years. We are sorry that a list of the consignees cannot be obtained for to-day's paper.
The River is very low, and boats ply with difficulty.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Oct 4—Brig Forest Prince from Cherryfield, Me.; Schr. LeRoy from New York. 5—Schrs. Mary P. Russell from Baltimore, R W Brown from New York. 6—Brig S P Brown from Boston, Mass.; Schr. Corinthian from Baltimore. 7—Brig Annawon from Havana; Schrs. Ann Eliza from Philadelphia, Albion fm Boston, Virginia Rose, from New York.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1851.

PLANK ROAD DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Two per cent. on the whole capital, or about 5 per cent. on the cost of that part of the Road on which Tolls have been collected. See advertisement.

MORE PLANK ROADS.—A writer in the Concord Mercury, suggests the building of a Plank Road from that place to Centre in Stanly county, to connect with the proposed road from Fayetteville to Centre.—The distance is only 26 miles. The writer suggests also a road to Monroe in Union county, then to connect with a plank road to Camden, S. C. He considers it necessary to build one of these roads.—Concord must be connected with Fayetteville and Wilmington, or with Camden.

Let the connection be made with Fayetteville, by all means.

THE CENTRAL RAIL ROAD.—The Salisbury Watchman says that the contractors on that section of the road, have gone to work with a zeal and energy worthy of the enterprize. If all the contractors on the road, says the Watchman, will go at it as these have done, the cars will be running from end to end in less than three years.

The Hillsborough Recorder, also, commends the activity of the contractors in Orange county, Messrs. Paul C. Cameron and C. W. Johnston, who have a large number of hands at work.

MOORE COUNTY COAL.—A beautiful specimen of *Cannel Coal*, the most valuable of all species of Coal, has been presented by a gentleman of Moore to Mr. C. A. McMillan, and may be seen at his Store, in this place. It was found about 11 miles Southwest of Carthage, and 25 miles from what is known as the Deep River Coal Region of Moore and Chatham.

Other Coal has been found within 7 miles of Carthage, 3 miles from the above locality, and within half a mile of the Plank Road.

These discoveries confirm the confident prediction made two years ago by Professor Johnson, that the whole of Moore county, to the Montgomery line, would be found to be a bed of Coal.

STATE CONVENTION.—The Greensborough Patriot publishes a call for a meeting of the Whigs of Guilford, to appoint Delegates to a State Convention, which must necessarily be held during the ensuing Winter or Spring.

THE MONEY MARKET.—Accounts from Boston, Saturday last, state that the stringency in the money market is unabated, and equalled only by the great pressure of 1837. On Monday, things were reported a little easier, but the firm of Dexter, Harrington & Co. wholesale grocers, failed, with liabilities amounting to half a million of dollars.

The N. Y. Express of Saturday says,—

"There is every indication that the worst period of the money crisis has passed, and that a better state of matters will hereafter ensue. The Banks are acquiring new strength, and they will be able to grant facilities to their dealers, which they have been compelled to restrict for some time past. The greatest amount of foreign goods has arrived, and, for the present, our imports will, in every probability, be much lighter. The orders for the Spring have been curtailed, and we have good reason to believe, the amount of importations next Spring will not be equal to those of the previous year. Under these circumstances, the check that business has received by a stringent money market will have the effect of fortifying the currency, and make the advance in prices, which ensues on an easy money market, more stable and safer for the capitalist and speculator."

The commission house of Suter, Symington & Robinson, Broad street, New York, has failed for $100,000 to $150,000, but their assets are expected to pay in full.

NEW PAPER.—Mr. William D. Cooke proposes the publication of a large Literary paper at Raleigh, to take the place of the "Deaf Mute", which will not be published hereafter. Mr. Cooke says that he will soon issue "a prospectus for a paper of good size, devoted to the development of all the various resources of the State, and of such a character as to appeal directly to the State pride and public spirit of her people for its support. C. H. Wiley, Esq., a gentleman of known enterprise, and established reputation as a successful writer, will have the chief editorial control of its columns, and be aided in his labors by an ample *corps* of correspondents and contributors."

ANOTHER COALITION.—The Southern Press, the disunion organ of South Carolina published at Washington City, unites with the New York Post and Tribune and other such abolition papers, in declaring it ridiculous to assert that those who resisted the Laws at Christiana, are guilty of treason!

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.—The Whig Press in all sections of the Union seems to favor the nomination of Gov. Graham for the Vice Presidency. Besides many others which we have heretofore mentioned, the Hartford (Conn.) Courant and the Selma (Ala.) Reporter, received yesterday, contain the following notices. The Courant says:

"The Whigs of Virginia, at their late Convention, nominated Millard Fillmore for the next Presidency. Some of the Virginia Whig papers suggest the name of Wm. A. Graham for Vice President. He is now Secretary of the Navy, and has been Governor of North Carolina. It is an excellent suggestion."

The Selma Reporter places at its head the names of Fillmore and Graham, and speaks thus of the latter:

"Hon. Wm. A. Graham is a citizen of North Carolina. His father was a gallant officer of the Revolution. No one can suspect him of a want of fidelity to Southern institutions. He is a statesman, a scholar, and a gentleman of irreproachable morals. In every position in which his native State has placed him, he has proved 'honest, faithful, and capable.'"

The Wilmington Herald, heartily approving the nomination of Mr. Fillmore for President, says: "With regard to the peculiar fitness of William A. Graham for the Vice Presidency, we presume no doubt is entertained. The office is due North Carolina from her long and thorough devotion to Whig principles and her inflexible fidelity; it is no more than her right, and it should be tendered. And upon whom could this deserved compliment fall more gracefully or deservedly than upon the shoulders of her distinguished son, the present efficient head of the Navy Department. With Fillmore and Graham for our standard bearers, we should go into the fight with all our energies, satisfied if victory should sit "upon our helms," that it was deserved by faithful service and commanding merit.

We think we cannot be mistaken in the signs around us, (says the Greensborough Patriot,) of a gathering, strong, steady rally to the pure standard of MILLARD FILLMORE as the Whig candidate for the next Presidency; and the name most frequently associated with his, and likely to be most cordially adopted, in N. Carolina at least, if not by the Whigs of the whole South and of the nation, for the second office in the Republic, is that of WM. A. GRAHAM.

On this ticket, comprising so much of public virtue and ability, the conservative people of the Union may confidently rely for a firm and righteous administration of the Government, and for every thing which great patriots may honorably do for the perpetuation of our glorious Confederacy. Their stand is on the Constitution of the United States—they have been *tried* and found *true*.

UNION MOVEMENT IN NEW YORK.—Several thousand persons in the city of New York, comprising many of the most respectable and influential citizens, without distinction of party, have signed and published a pledge to "vote for no man at the ensuing or other election, who is known or believed to be hostile to the peace measures recently adopted by Congress, or any of them, or in favor of re-opening the questions involved in them for renewed agitation."

This is a gratifying movement. It shows that the great body of the people of New York city are sound on the question of the day, and are determined to sustain the Union by electing to the State and National Councils only men sound like themselves. It is true that the city is less inclined to assaults upon the rights of the South than other portions of the North, owing to the more intimate intercourse between the city and Southern people. But the spirit of investigation which the events of the last few years has fostered, is gradually having the same effect in the country also at the North. Southern slaveholders cease to be regarded as monsters when they become known, and slavery ceases to be regarded as the worst evil that can befal the negro race when their real state at the South is known and compared with the less favored state of the generality of the free negroes at the North. We firmly believe, that if Northern people travelled as much at the South as Southern people travel at the North, all feelings of hostility between the two sections would disappear.

GEN. FOOTE.—A Mississippi correspondent of the National Intelligencer, says that Gen. Foote, in the recent canvass in Mississippi, "fearlessly supported and defended the administration of President Fillmore in all things connected with the policy of the Government as declared in its action upon the slavery question."

Gen. Foote was supported by the Whig Press almost unanimously. But one Democratic paper advocated his election.

THE SECEDERS THREATENED WITH SECESSION.—The citizens of Dade county, Ga., at a late meeting, passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the county of Dade, as a sovereign county, in the event that Charles J. McDonald is elected Governor, and the State should secede from the Union, will, in the exercise of her sovereignty, absolve her from all connexion with said State, and annex herself to the State of Tennessee."

It is somewhat remarkable that one vote carried the tariff of 1824; one vote the tariff of 1828; and one vote, in each House, the tariff of 1842.

GOV. JOHNSTON.—The Gov'r of Pennsylvania has been very generally abused for alleged misconduct with regard to the recent disgraceful riots at Christiana. The Locofoco Press in this State especially have freely denounced him, seeking at the same time to identify the Southern Whig party with him, and with his neglect of duty. Under these circumstances, we rejoice that we are enabled to show, by the testimony of the witness (Rev. Mr. Gorsuch,) relied upon by the Locofocos to establish the charge, that Gov. Johnston's conduct in this affair was altogether free from blame, however improperly he may have acted upon other occasions.

The Rev. Mr. Gorsuch, it will be recollected, in a letter very generally published, charged Gov. Johnston and the Attorney General of Pa., with gross neglect of duty. Finding himself unable to sustain the charge, he has written another letter, in which he retracts the charge against the Attorney General, but still maintains that against the Governor. The following paragraph, which the North American extracts from the letter, contains his retraction:

"I conceive it to be an act of justice to call attention to the remark I made in my letter to Gov. Johnston, in regard to the Attorney General of Pennsylvania, Hon. Thomas E. Franklin. Contrary to the practice in Maryland, I have learned that the Attorney General of Pennsylvania has no jurisdiction in criminal cases, and therefore the inactivity of Mr. F., in the premises, was not censurable. I am glad to say, to the credit of that gentleman, *that he volunteered his presence and assistance at the recent investigation at Lancaster, and thus proved his loyalty to the Constitution and laws, and zeal for the vindication of public justice.*"

In reply to this letter the Attorney General writes that all the steps taken by him, were suggested and advised by Gov. Johnston! He also says:

"I cannot consent to be placed in a different position in reference to this matter from Governor Johnston, upon consultation with whom all the steps have been taken consequent upon the lamentable affair, and in pursuance of whose suggestion I took part in the investigation. If, as the writer now acknowledges, I have proved my loyalty to the Constitution and laws, and my zeal for the vindication of public justice, the Governor is also entitled to the credit which belongs to him, of having placed it in my charge as a matter of public duty."

The Attorney General also states facts which leave little doubt, that Mr. Gorsuch, who at first was entirely satisfied with the course of the Executive, has been used as a tool of designing Locofocos, who desired to create excitement against Governor Johnston and thereby secure his defeat.

For ourselves, we care as little for Johnston as for Bigler. Both are unsafe, intriguing politicians. We have published this vindication of the former merely because his alleged misconduct has been urged against Southern Whigs, as a crime for which *they* were responsible.

The Washington Union rejoices over the inference which it draws from a New York letter, "that a portion of the Whig party there have some qualms of conscience about the confederacy in which their leaders have lately *united*, in order, as the southern whig journals charge, to *cheat* the South and *ensnare* her voters."

Now, admitting, as we do, that there has been some disreputable intriguing among the Whig party in New York, to secure the votes of the free soil or abolition wing of the party, and admitting also, what the Union says about the unwillingness of a portion of the Whigs to connive at this intrigue, or to have any thing to do with the abolitionists;—admitting all this, we ask, where is the evidence that any portion, however small, of the Locofoco party, has spurned the coalition just effected between the Barnburners and the Hunkers? In that coalition, the Barnburners, (Abolitionists,) laid down the law to their weaker associates. *They* selected the candidates, taking the lion's share to themselves. *They* framed the resolutions, the creed under which the battle is to be fought. *They* rejected a resolution which affirmed the inviolability of the Compromise and of the fugitive slave law. Yet against such a coalition, in which the Abolitionists had it all their own way, there are not, so far as we hear, any the slightest "qualms of conscience." Even the Union, with all its professions of abhorrence of abolitionism, swallows it whole, and is thus brought once more side by side with the Van Burens, the Preston Kings, and the Gerritt Smiths, of the abolition party.

Now to us it is a source of rejoicing that the Whigs have "qualms of conscience" against any connection with the Sewardites, against a connection planned by the latter, and only consummated by *their* concessions. The Whigs, the National Whigs, yielded not—the Sewardites yielded all. For, speaking of the re-union of the Whigs, which has caused these "qualms of conscience," the same writer, whose judgment and observation are highly commended by the Union, says: "It is supposed however, *that the Sewardites have surrendered this fall only to make a better and more decided head in the presidential campaign.*"

There is a plain admission, not only that the National Whigs are dissatisfied with the connection, but that that connection was only formed by "*the surrender of the Sewardites.*" How ill then, does it become Southern Locofocos, to prate of the excessive nationality of their Northern allies! *They* enter into coalitions with the enemy not only without hesitation, but of their own seeking! The *Whigs* have "qualms of conscience" for re-admitting into the party, those who surrender at discretion!

We ask no stronger evidence of the insincerity of the Union's professions of peculiar devotion to the South. Out of its own mouth have we condemned it.

A CLINCHER.—The hypocrisy of the Washington Union, and its Locofoco satellites, has never been more palpably exposed than by the following from the last N. Y. Express:

AS WE EXPECTED.

The New York correspondent of the Washington "Union" comments very freely upon the Syracuse outrage, and exclaims,—

"What an exhibition of the fruits of Higher Law Whiggery, as expounded by the Tribune and its other organs!"

He then attributes this and the Christiana Tragedy to the fact that Whig Governors preside over New York and Pennsylvania, points out what they ought to do, and ends with saying,—

"This is what would be done were they presided over by Democratic Executives; and this is what they will, in any event, be able to do, IF THEY ARE TRUE TO THEMSELVES AT THE COMING ELECTIONS."

Here we have you! Here we pin you, man!

The Mayor of Syracuse, through whose want of vigor, if not want of heart to execute the Law, this outrage occurred, is

☞ HORACE WHEATON, ☜

whose name will be found in every Democratic paper of the State as *the* Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner; for whose success the Washington Union is most anxious, and every other paper of that school in the slaveholding States. (Another candidate on that ticket is Mr. Welsh, the Editor of the Buffalo Republic, one of the most rabid Democratic Abolition papers in the State.)

The Syracuse Star (Whig paper) says of this Mayor Wheaton:—

"On Wednesday the Police office was assailed by an armed mob, who refused to disperse at the request of the Mayor. It was then his duty, no matter what the cause of the riot may have been, to order out the military, if all other means of restoring order had proved ineffectual. But the Mayor of Syracuse, unfortunately for the peace of the city, is a weak man, completely under the influence of his brother, the head of the Abolition party in this county. He is, moreover, a candidate for the office of Canal Commissioner, and hopes to obtain an election by the aid of Abolition votes. From these causes, and from a natural timidity akin to that of the illustrious Col. Vandenburgh, he grossly neglected his duty, on Wednesday, and gave up the city to the control of the mob, which was organized and *paid* by the Abolitionists.

"To prevent misapprehension abroad as to the real sentiments of the majority of the people of Syracuse, we will state that they never elected this person to the office which he fills so miserably. They elected to that office last spring, Major Burnett, one of nature's noblemen, and a man universally respected by all classes and all parties. But Major Burnett, with that disinclination for office which too often influences those who are eminently qualified for the discharge of its duties, declined the honor, and the Common Council, in their extraordinary wisdom, elected Mr. Wheaton in his place. Mr. Wheaton is, therefore, only an Accidental Mayor, and we protest against his want of energy being charged upon the people of this city."

The "Syracuse Standard," on the contrary, a paper supporting the same ticket the Washington Union supports, heartily defends this Mayor Wheaton, glories in the recent rescue, places Syracuse "in the front ranks" of treason, and taunts Mr. Webster with having paid it too exalted a compliment in saying that it would submit to the enforcement of the Fugitive Law.

Now, suppose we put this Mayor Wheaton in as Canal Commissioner, and, thus making him a member of the Canal Board, give him the whole Canal power of the State, then, no doubt,—

"The Democrats will be true to themselves in the coming election."

Some of the so-called Whigs in this State are bad enough; but the moboracy and democracy of Mayor Wheaton's school is a pretty good specimen of full one half of the present Democratic party in the interior of New York.

IRELAND.—The returns of the late Census show, that from 1846 to 1851, the population of Ireland has *decreased* 1,863,102—a decrease unparalleled in the annals of Modern Europe. A very large proportion of the decrease was caused by emigration to the United States. By a recent letter from Ireland it is apparent that this emigration will increase instead of diminishing. The letter says,—

"There seems to be only one feeling and object in the minds of servants, laborers, and small farmers—namely, *to collect as much money as will bring them and their families to America*, and to quit Ireland as soon as possible. Many landlords, heretofore engaged in the clearance system, would willingly let farms now at one-half the rent, for the non-payment of which they had turned out their former tenants; but they cannot get persons to take them."

INTERESTING FROM CALIFORNIA.—The Ohio has arrived from Chagres, with two millions of dollars in gold dust.

The gold train on the Isthmus was robbed by 14 men. All of the gold was afterwards recovered, however, and part of the robbers arrested. Two of them were mortally wounded in the affray. The Isthmus is infested with robbers, and many of the passengers were robbed of every thing in crossing.

The Steamer Prometheus has also arrived, with 465 passengers, and a large amount of gold in their hands.

She brings particular details of the summary execution, by the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco, of two men, and by the Vigilance Committee of Sacramento, of one more. The men hanged on Sunday the 24th August, at San Francisco, were Englishmen, named Whitaker and McKenzie, aged 33 and 26, who, by their confessions detailed an almost unparalleled career of crime for men so young. They had been sent from England to Botany Bay as Convicts, and escaped thence to California. They were taken from the hands of the public authorities by the Vigilance Committee, who broke open the jail, and after a desperate scuffle with both the jailers and the criminals, carried the latter off, and instantly hung them, in the presence of an immense crowd. Not a movement of any kind was made to interfere. All seemed to be conducted with the utmost order and according to a prearranged plan. There was no confusion—no halting or hesitation. Three of the Committee addressed the crowd, justifying their proceedings on the ground of self-preservation, the confessions of the criminals, the weakness and corruption of some of the authorities, &c.

The papers state that "the action of the Committee met with universal approval"!!

As to the Sacramento Execution, it was of a man named Robinson, who, with two others, had been sentenced to execution, but reprieved by Gov. McDougald. After the others were legally executed, the Vigilance Committee demanded Robinson, who was surrendered to, and immediately executed by them, on the same gallows as the others. His confession detailed a long course of crime, his robberies amounting to $200,000.

The Steamship Lafayette was destroyed by fire at Chagres on the 11th ult. All hands saved but one coal hand, who was suffocated.

The California Election.—The Election is over,—and the returns indicate the Election of Bigler, Dem. for Governor, over Reading (Whig.) The Whig majority in San Francisco was 1200. But the State is only partially heard from.

The Alta California thinks there can scarcely be a doubt that the two Democratic members of Congress are elected.—The Legislature will be largely Democratic.

The California Courier, Whig, Sept. 6, says:—

"Our Governor is elected by a majority of from three to five thousand. The whigs may feel safe in this particular. The worst news has been received. Our candidates for the Legislature have been murdered outright, because the people have been apprehensive that they were pledged for the election of a certain man to the United States Senate."

The ship Flying Cloud, the largest American merchantman ever launched, arrived at San Francisco after a passage of eighty days from New York—the shortest trip ever made.

More Lynching.—Two or three days since, a gray headed old man and his son were arrested at San Jose for stealing cattle, and, after a trial by a people's jury, were convicted and sentenced to receive twenty-six lashes each on the back. The old man's head was white and his body shrivelled with age; the son in the vigor of manhood, athletic and capable of endurance;—and he begged the privilege of receiving the entire punishment upon his naked person. Without a murmur he took the fifty-two stripes, well laid on, and was permitted to go. A son who shows so much consideration for the gray hairs of his father, cannot be past hope of ultimately becoming a good citizen.

San Francisco Herald.

Fraud in the Revenue.—Mr. J. K. Herrick, a well known importer of Books and Stationary has been discovered in passing fraudulent invoices through the Custom-House. He has been arrested and made full confession. About $50,000 worth of goods in his store has been seized by the Federal officers. The discovery was made by some parties in the book trade, who have been undersold by Mr. Herrick.

Tribune.

The Collector and his officers now have possession of the store, and all the goods in it. The information first came from a person Mr. Herrick had brought up, and patronized, and who had been with him many years. The U. S. officers went into the store, closed it immediately, examined the goods, and found the real invoices, which had been copied falsely, and the copies sent to the Custom House. Mr. Herrick did not deny the charge,—but confessed, he did not know what made him do it! It is believed now that his invoices have been wrong for some years.

N. Y. Express.

[This Mr. Herrick is a wealthy Englishman, having his elegant country seat at Flushing, keeping one of the handsomest and most extensive Stationary Stores in the city. He was not a Bookseller, we believe, except so far as to import and sell English Bibles, Prayer Books, and a few other English publications.]

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 5.

Frost in Mississippi.—A frost is reported in Lower Mississippi, on the 29th ult., which nipped the Cotton crop considerably.

Frost and Cotton.—By the Southern mail which arrived here last night, we learn that late frosts have greatly injured the crops in Georgia.

FROM SYRACUSE.

SYRACUSE, Oct. 4.

Numerous depositions were taken yesterday before United States Commissioner Sabine, bearing upon the rescue of the slave Jerry from the officers of the law.

Several arrests have been resolved upon, the parties to the rescue being generally identified.

From the Syracuse Star.

THE RESCUE.

Now, that the excitement is over, and men begin to reflect upon the disgraceful scenes of Wednesday in our city, in rescuing a fugitive from the custody of the law of the United States and its officers, and reason has in some measure resumed her throne, there is among good men but one opinion, and that is, that the transaction was not only disgraceful to the city, but is likely to lead to the most serious consequences to those who were engaged in the mob directly or indirectly, either counselling, aiding, or advising, or assisting in this nefarious transaction.

And what was the cause of this outbreak? Simply that a colored man who had been four times sentenced to the Penitentiary of this city during the present season for crimes, charged upon oath with owing service or labor to a man in Missouri, had escaped from the State and come here, upon which a warrant was issued by a proper officer of the United States, and the fugitive arrested by the Marshal for trial according to law.

The Marshal's arm was broken in two places, and otherwise seriously injured, the lives of many put in jeopardy, and the city disgraced by the reign of an unbridled mob; and what is worse than all, when the military were called out to aid the civil authorities in quelling the riot, and keeping the peace, the Colonel of the regiment took upon himself the responsibility of discharging them, while the tumultuous and riotous assembly were still assembled for an unlawful purpose, who had just before rescued the man in custody of the law, from the very Court room where he was on trial. All of which was very well known to this young sprig of a Colonel.

The military were on the ground with their arms in their hands, ready and desirous of keeping the peace; and had but one company have been permitted to take post in front of the police office, all further riot would have been stopped; but this was not to the taste of the Colonel—he gave a written discharge to the military, (they refused to disband without a written order;) behold the consequences—the riot continued; mob law triumphed! the laws of the land were set at defiance—the court broken up: the officers of the law maimed, and the city, nay, the whole State, disgraced!

These are grave matters, the consequences of which furnish a subject for serious reflection for all sober, right minded men, lovers of peace and order. No similar occurrence ever will or can take place here again, for several reasons;—first, more stringent measures would be taken to prevent mob violence: secondly, the sober reflection of men would prevent a repetition of the outrage; and lastly, the punishment which must follow this atrocious conduct, will effectually restrain the vicious, hereafter.

The recent meeting of the Fayetteville Presbytery at Everittsville, on the 25th Sept. last, we learn was most harmonious. The deliberations were characterised by great decorum and intelligence. A large multitude from the neighboring counties was in attendance, and many appropriate sermons were delivered. The discourse of Mr. Owen, formerly of this place, was replete with learning and eloquence. Two beautiful Churches have been erected in Everittsville and are occupied by the Methodists and Presbyterians. These items are gleaned from the correspondence of the Rep. and Patriot.—*Wil. Herald.*

In the annual report of Mr. Robert J. Walker, late Secretary of the Treasury, dated the 8th of December, 1847, will be found the following estimates of the exports of the produce and manufactures of the United States to foreign countries:

"By table BB, it appears that the augmentation of our domestic exports, exclusive of specie, last year, compared with the preceding, was $48,856,802, or upwards of forty-eight per cent.; and at the same rate per cent. per annum of augmentation would amount in 1849, per table CC, to $329,959,993."

In table CC of that report, the domestic exports of the United States, exclusive of specie, are stated and estimated as follows:

Actual.		
1846	$101,718,042	
1847	150,574,344	
Estimated.		
1848	222,898,350	
1849	329,959,993	
1850	488,445,056	
		$1,041,306,399

The official statements show that these exports were, in

1848	$132,334,121	
1849	132,666,955	
1850	134,909,265	
		400,501,341
		$640,802,058

The difference between the estimate of Mr. Walker and the result, in the period of only *three years*, is *six hundred and forty millions of dollars!*

Excellent.—Punch says, an astronomer being asked what the use of an eclipse was, replied—"Oh, I don't know. It gives the sun time for reflection."

Immigration.—The immigration from Foreign countries into the port of New York during the past nine months of the present year has been 251,828, being an increase of 67,587 over same period 1850.

BOOK PUBLISHING IN AMERICA.

A correspondent of the National Intelligencer has furnished a long and interesting account of the operations of the Harpers, the leading Book publishers of the United States. It is too long for publication entire, but by omitting here and there the less important parts, we give below the substance of the whole, which is well worth perusal:—

BOOK PUBLISHING IN AMERICA.

The history of the House of Harper & Brothers; a description of their immense establishment, and some account of the works they have scattered over the United States.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.

I take pen in hand this morning to commence a peculiarly agreeable task—to add to the series of letters I have recently written for your journal on the progress of the industrial arts among us, as exemplified in the methods of leading business houses in New York, a chapter on that of the Brothers Harper, the great book publishers of America, a gentleman in their employment having kindly put me in the way of getting at the necessary data, affording me an opportunity, in describing the rise, progress, and condition of a publication house, to illustrate the fact that probity, economy, intelligence, industry, energy, and public spirit, when brought to bear in business in America, never fail to lead to pre-eminent success. Or, in other words, that there is no such thing as "luck"—every business man in the long run, making his own success, whether that be good or bad. Never was the eternal truth of the industrial adages of Benjamin Franklin better exemplified than in the present condition of this house of Harper & Brothers, which, commencing a few years since with but two old Ramage presses and a half a dozen well-worn fonts of type, has come to possess stock in trade worth more than a million and a half of money, to furnish full employment directly for about four hundred and fifty hands, and indirectly for twelve hundred more, and to exercise greater influence in the "republic of letters" than is wielded by any other similar establishment in the world; no European publication house being so immeasurably ahead of its contemporaries.

James, the elder brother, and founder of the house, strayed off one day, (in 1810,) when about fifteen years of age, from the quiet farm on Long Island on which they were all reared, and wending his way to this city, apprenticed himself to Paul & Thomas, leading printers of that day, with whom he served faithfully six years. His brother John soon followed, and became the apprentice of Jonathan Seymour, the well-known printer in John street, with whom, emulating the industry and correct deportment of James, he faithfully served the full term of the printer's apprenticeship. In 1817, with but the slender savings of their years of hard labor for little more than "victuals and clothes," and a meagre loan from their estimable father, whose family of younger children required him to dole out his substance sparingly indeed to his boys arrived at man's estate, they opened a small book and job printing office in Dover street. Then, as now, it was very hard for new beginners without capital to work themselves into the business here; but by laboring some sixteen hours a day, doing any and every thing, from playing the "devil" up to correcting authors' works, they did manage to get fairly "on their legs," to use a forcible if inelegant expression. Their first job came from Mr. Evert Duyckink, then an eminent publisher located in Water street.—In 1817 they got out their first book printed on their own account—an edition of one thousand copies of "Locke on the Human Understanding," which was immediately taken off their hands by four book-selling concerns. From that date to the present hour their business has been principally confined to book publishing on their own account.

In 1820 the third brother, Joseph Wesley Harper, was admitted into the firm, after serving a regular apprenticeship with them, and in 1823 their fourth brother, Fletcher Harper, also entered as a partner in the house, having likewise previously faithfully served out his time in the establishment.

As early as 1823 they had the largest private printing office in New York, when with thirty hands they were able to turn out but half the number of duodecimo volumes per week which subsequent improvements in the art enable the same number of workmen to produce in 1851. They commenced stereotyping the publications in 1830; the first Bible having been stereotyped here in 1815 by Mr. Collins, a noted bookseller of that day.

At present they occupy in Cliff street Nos. 82, 84, 86, and 88, on the east side, and 79 and 81 on the west side of the way, with two double houses, each five stories high, in Pearl street. Their buildings on Cliff street are all connected by vaults, which cover not only the space under them, but the whole street between them, and they are enlarging these underground accommodations, as well as building an additional warehouse in Pearl street, 45 by 100 feet, and five stories high. Their Pearl street premises connect directly with those on the east side of Cliff street, opening into each other.

In the matter of conducting their business, they proceed much as follows: On the receipt of a manuscript with a request for its publication, the chance is greatest that they reject it *unread*, more than half sent to them being upon subjects which they know to be such as never pay the publisher, or are accompanied with correspondence from the author, the style of which leads the house to conclude, in advance, that his work will fail to sell. But, if judged by the member of the firm thro' whose hands all offered manuscripts and authors' letters first pass worthy of thorough examination, the manuscript is placed in the hands of one of the "readers" of the establishment. They constantly employ two literary gentlemen of fine attainments, taste, and abilities to read and judge of "copy," and others occasionally, each of whom stands high in the department of science or literature, in which it is his duty to decide on the merits of the works offered for publication. It is also the duty of these gentlemen to read the new books from the other side of the Atlantic, sent out to Harper & Brothers by their agents in London, Paris, and Leipsic, who forward to them early copies of every thing literary seeing the light in Europe that by possible chance may suit the American market. Upon the opinion of some one of these gentlemen depends the solution of the question of publishing every book which is deemed worthy of examination; a medical gentleman deciding the fate of medical manuscripts or foreign books; a man of extensive scientific knowledge and high reputation judging of scientific books; and accomplished *literateurs* of literary efforts of the day.

The result of this "reading" is the rejection of eight out of ten of the works thus read, but seventy books having passed their necessarily severe ordeal during all the present year. The opinion of the "reader" on each work is duly recorded for reference in the establishment. These readers are of course paid handsome salaries, for they are wise enough to pay well thus to be kept out of investments in books which will not sell. They receive manuscripts on all conceivable subjects, rejecting many intrinsically well worth perpetuation in print, though written on matters in which the public at large do not take sufficient interest to warrant the Harpers in going to the expense of publishing them.

[The writer here describes the process of setting the type, sterotyping, printing and binding the books. They have 40 compositors, three proof-readers, 13 stereotypers, 45 press men, 9 copper-plate press men, 2 men constantly employed in wetting paper for the press, 100 female folders of the printed sheets, (at wages averaging $4 50 per week,) 50 more females stitching the volumes, 86 binders, including 60 journeymen, 20 apprentices, and 6 females, besides clerks, porters, &c. &c.—All of the above, and more, are employed within their buildings, besides many elsewhere. They stereotype every work they publish, making an average of 700 stereotype plates, or pages, per week, consuming 60,000 lbs. of type-metal per annum.—They employ 20 Adams and two cylinder presses, and eight presses for printing engravings. They are about to add 8 more Adams presses. The presses, and many other things about the establishment, are driven by a 26-horse power steam engine. They print up 75 reams of paper daily, consuming $150,000 worth aanually. In 1850 they printed off 10,483,200 sheets, making about 2,500,000 volumes. They have accumulated more than $600,000 worth of stereotype plates, stored away in subterranean chambers under the street, the most extensive underground apartments in America. Here they are carefully packed and stored, notes and references of the exact position of the plates for each work being taken, so as to enable the proprietors to disentomb them at any moment another edition of the book may be required.]

Some eight or ten years ago their premises were set on fire in the bindery. On that occasion their loss was quite $100,000, less an insurance for $40,000. When this misfortune befell the Harpers they were in the midst of a contest with a rival publishing house in getting out one of Bulwer's novels. Their advertisements to have the book out on the day succeeding the fire were all over the country, and the edition was all but ready for delivery to their customers. But, being thus wholly destroyed by fire and water, they had the "copy" placed in other hands actually while the fire was raging, and it was printed, bound up, and being sent off by sundown of the next day, their appointed time for its publication. Surely the reader will require no greater proof of the enterprise and energy which characterizes the business of their house.

The range of offices covers the ground-floors of all their buildings on the east side of Cliff street—Nos. 82, 84, 86, and 88—of which some are appropriated to the purposes of counting-rooms, others for the sanctums for their editors, for packing-rooms, and store-rooms for finished books, &c. One chamber on this floor is filled with copies of condemned English books; that is, with books transmitted to them by their agents abroad, which their editors have voted not likely to pay for republication in this quarter of the globe. Another is used as a sort of conversational parlor, wherein the proprietors entertain authors, booksellers, and others who call on them. I question whether there is another room in America habitually frequented by as much wit or talent and erudition as may be met there in the course of the year.—No author or literateur of reputation visits New York without finding his way into this apartment, wherein one also constantly sees members of the trade—those making or breaking by bookselling. Other apartments on this floor are occupied by the different members of the firm as offices, in which each transacts the department of their general business devolving especially upon himself. James, the eldest, familiarly termed "the boss" around the concern, is charged with the general supervision of the establishment. Mr. John Harper, the second brother, is their cashier, attending to their bank account, making the regular payments to the clerking and mechanical employes of the house, (who receive an aggregate of more than $200,000 per annum,) paying authors, copy-right holders, type founders, paper makers, leather dealers, buying paper, &c. Mr. Joseph Wesley Harper, the third brother, superintends the mechanical department and corresponds with authors; that is, his province is to see directly to the details of the business of the composing, stereotyping, and press-rooms, the bindery, &c., as well as to conduct the requisite correspondence with writers and copy-right holders concerning the publication of books, and with booksellers for their sale. Mr. Fletcher Harper, the fourth brother, edits their magazine, and transacts the "out-of-door" business of the concern. It is his province to buy all the materials, except paper, required in the course of their business. Within the last year his fine business capacities have been put to a severe test by the demands made on them by the career of their new magazine, "Harpers' New Monthly Magazine," the first number of which was issued in June, 1850, without a single subscriber. It has already achieved a permanent circulation of seventy-five thousand copies monthly. As before remarked, the first number of this valuable and agreeable periodical saw the light on the 1st of June, 1850, when twenty-five thousand copies were sold *in this city alone* in two days. Its instantaneous great success astonished the firm, I fancy, as much as the trade at large; for it was unprecedented in the history of the periodical business in any quarter of the globe. They have subsequently been compelled to issue another edition of twenty-five thousand copies of that number to meet the popular call for the work for preservation. The second number (for July, 1850) ran up to an immediate sale of thirty thousand, and of the third they had to print forty thousand copies; of the number for November they sold fifty thousand copies; and of that for this month, September, 1851, seventy-five thousand, thus outstripping every other similar publication known to the literature of the English language. The price at which it is sold—three dollars per annum, or twenty-five cents per single number, containing as much reading matter as is found in a volume of McCaulay's England, "ridiculously low," to use the words of a recent criticism of the London Times on the work—has done its share in making it a favorite with our countrymen at large, so prone to patronize the cheap shop. But it is indebted to its capital earliest translations, and other extracts from foreign periodicals and new books, (many of which, though not suitable for republication here, embraced passages most entertaining or instructive to the American reader,) to its liberal employment of the pens of the best American magazine writers, and to the numerous capital endravings with which each succeeding number is graced, for its (as before remarked) unprecedented success.—Thus, I count thirty-six engravings in the number for July last, and thirty-four in that for the current month, many of them unsurpassed by any thing in the way of embellishments ornamenting the most costly annuals of the present year, and the rest at least equal to those which were considered almost *chef d'œuvres* for the parlor-table work ten years ago. Their literary notices, reviews of new books, also add not a little to the increasing celebrity of this greatest achievement in periodical literature. The constant labors of two assistant editors are devoted to the work, one of whom spends all his time in carefully preparing the concise yet full and satisfactory "record of current events," which has so far formed a valuable feature of each number. I cannot part with this branch of my theme without recording the declaration, that in no age or country has so much of literary and artistic value combined been afforded to the public at any price approaching the remarkably low terms at which "Harpers' New Monthly Magazine" is scattered broadcast throughout the United States.

Among the popular errors existing around us is the belief that American authors fail to be appreciated at home.—The books of this concern prove the contrary most clearly. They have paid Stephens, the American traveller, more than fifty thousand dollars for copyrights of his works, and Prescott already more than fifty-five thousand dollars for those of his. They are now paying Professor Anthon quite five thousand dollars per annum for the privilege of publishing and selling his works already written, and Jacob Abbott, the writer of books for juvenile reading principally, at least two thousand dollars. They paid Professor Tichnor five thousand dollars, before sticking a type on the work, for the privilege of getting out an edition of thirty-five hundred copies of his History of Spanish Literature. They have also paid the holders of Noah Webster's copyrights and hundreds of other Americans enormous sums, as well as handsome premiums to English (James, Bulwer, Thackery, McCaulay) and other European writers for early proof-sheets of their works.—Their republications, by the by, are almost always presented in the cheapest possible form, in a style far inferior to that in which they get out the copyrighted books of American authors. This is occasioned by the frequent efforts of other publishers to present *pari passu* with their editions, costing them from five hundred to one thousand dollars for earliest proof-sheets, copies of the same work printed from the first regular foreign issues with the view to undersell them. When thus attacked, as it were, they never fail to put down the price of the book at least at its actual cost. In estimating above the annual amount of their payments to employes of the house at two hundred thousand dollars per annum, I by no means include the sums they pay to authors, to whom their payments are enormous in the aggregate, as may be drawn from the data I here present. The member of the firm whose province it is to deal with these gentlemen must have a terrible time of it; for, between you and me there is no more jealous, fretful, and unreasonable class of people on the face of the globe where their own interest or pride is concerned.

The ledgers of the Harpers show that the real reading public of America, appearances to the contrary notwithstanding, do appreciate books tending to the elevation of humanity. Thus, they have already sold 30,000 copies of Prescott's History of Mexico, with a proportionate number of his "Peru" and "Ferdinand and Isabella." They have scattered 90,000 copies of Webster's Dictionary throughout the land within the last ten years; and, more recently, 40,000 of the Bible, embellished so elaborately and beautifully by the pencil and graver of Chapman, the artist. They have already sold 75,000 of the series of Jacob Abbott's books, and for eight or ten years past have derived an annual profit of $25,000 from the sale of their editions of "Barnes's Notes on the Gospels." They have also sent forth tens of thousands of McCulloch's Geographical Dictionary; Brande's Encyclopedia of Science, Literature, and Art; Dr. Anthon's Classical Dictionary, and Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities; the Encyclopædia of Domestic Economy; Harper's beautifully Illustrated Shakspeare; Dr. Copland's Dictionary of Practical Medicine; Hooper's Medical Dictionary; Cooper's Surgical Dictonary; Gardners' Farmers' Dictionary; Crabb's English Synonymes; Allison's Modern Europe; Robertson's Historical Works; Russell's Modern Europe; Hallam's Middle Ages; History of Literature and Constitutional History of England; Milman's revised edition of Gibbon's Rome; Thirwall's History of Greece; Prideaux's Connection of Profane and Sacred History; Moshiem's Ecclesiastical History; with numerous other valuable productions in the several departments of Biblical and Theological Literature, History, Essays, Belles Lettres, Classical Literature, Voyages, Travels, Medicine, &c.; their own far-famed Family Classical and District School Libraries and New Miscellany of Popular Sterling Literature &c.,—to the enormous extent of 2,000,000 of volumes a year—all from the pens of authors on both sides of the Atlantic, including those of Addison, Burke, Johnson, Abercrombie, Mill, Goldsmith, Scott, Bulwer, Michelet, Guizot, Hannah More, Wesley, Miss Edgeworth, Mrs. Sherwood, Sparks, Dana, and a host of others besides those before named, who have exhibited the greatest excellence in their several departments. I can give the reader no clearer idea of the extent to which they are disseminating throughout the land works of this high order than by summing up from their catalogue of books now on sale which lies by my side, as follows, viz: 1,285 works, comprised in 1,686 volumes; 540 originals, and 745 re-prints.

Of History and Biography, 269 books, 485 volumes, 127 originals and 135 re-prints.

Travels and Adventure, 115 books, 163 volumes; 66 originals and 49 re-prints.

Theology and Religion,, 103 books in 142 volumes; 52 originals, and 51 re-prints.

Education, College and School, 124 books in 128 volumes; 92 originals, 32 re-prints.

Arts, Sciences, and Medicine, 90 books in 103 volumes; 41 originals and 49 re-prints.

General Literature and Belles Lettres, 591 books in 665 volumes; 162 originals and 429 re-prints.

All their original publications are copyrighted.

But enough of details of their business.

THE ILLUSTRIOUS DEAD.

The "Standard" makes the following extract from a letter from a friend, dated Philadelphia, September 25, 1851:

"I was invited, a few days since, by John Fanning Watson, author of Annals of Philadelphia and many other works, to visit with him the battle ground of Germantown, which, on the 4th of October, 1777, was literally watered with the best blood of N. Carolina. Gen. Francis Nash, of Orange, Col. Henry Irvin, of Edgecombe, Capt. Jacob Turner, and others, fell here nobly fighting in the cause of liberty. Mr. Watson has, with pious patriotism, gathered the remains of Gen. Nash, and erected over them a beautiful monument. I saw the grave of Col. Irvin and Capt. Turner. It bears this inscription:

IN HONOR OF THE BRAVE!
Hic jacent in pace,
Col. HENRY IRVIN, of North Carolina, Capt. TURNER, Adj. LUCAS, and six soldiers killed in the Battle of Germantown.
ONE CAUSE, ONE GRAVE!"

Their bodies were recognised by an aged gentleman, Mr. Keyser, who saw them interred in 1777; and on their disinterment for sepulture in 1836, by Mr. Watson, the manly form of the brave Turner was still known amid the decaying relics of humanity. A piece of the cloth from the breast of his coat, with the buttons, was still undestroyed. This he presented to me, and I shall deposit the sacred memento with one of the Societies of our University—an object well calculated to inspire our young men with the noble patriotism which animated him.

"And by his light
Shall every gallant youth with ardor move,
To do brave deeds."

I cannot close this letter without again expressing my admiration of the conduct of Mr. Watson, a stranger to our State and our people, gathering with patriotic reverence the bones of her gallant sons, and marking the hallowed spot that holds their mutilated remains. He deserves the regard of every North Carolinian."

The remains of the ancestors of Washington repose in Westmoreland County, Virginia, where the Father of his Country was born. The birth-place of George Washington is on a plantation known as "Wakefield Estate," owned and enjoyed by John E. Wilson, and in the midst of a two hundred acre corn field, marked only by an old brick chimney, a mammoth fig tree, and a freestone slab, on which latter is inscribed in cut letters barely discernible:

"Here,
The 22d February, 1732,
WASHINGTON
Was born."

The slab is three feet long by one foot and a half wide, and is broken in two. About one hundred yards from the spot is Pope's creek, and about a mile distant the Potomac River. The birth-place is accessible by carriage way through the immense corn field, until within a quarter of a mile, which distance is made by pathway. The neglected condition of the spot bears record of shame against his country for neglecting to lift up a monument there, to his memory.

One quarter of a mile from the birth-place, on the same estate, is an old-fashioned vault, in a dilapidated condition, a tomb-stone at the side of the door which bears the following inscription:

"Here
Lieth the body
of
JOHN WASHINGTON,
Eldest son of
Capt. LAWRENCE WASHINGTON,
Who departed this life
The 10th of January,
1690,
Aged 10 years and 11 months.
Also
MILDRED WASHINGTON,
Eldest daughter
of said Washington,
Who departed this life
The 1st day of August, 1696,
Aged 5 months.

Eight miles, or thereabouts, from Cambleton stands the identical house in which Monroe was born. Concerning this place there is nothing worthy of mention, save that the house is an antiquated appearing square log-cabin, giving no evidence of its association.

Westmoreland county boasts of having furnished the country with two Presidents, than whom no others have had a deeper hold upon the affections of the people.

It is said that in the town of Lunenberg (Mass.) there are forty eight persons who were living when the Declaration of Independence was made, several of whom are over ninety years of age. The population of the town is but 1,309.

Carry a cheap umbrella; you will discover why, when you lose it, which you, of course, will do in about six weeks.

PREDICTION AND FULFILLMENT.—The National Intelligencer makes quotations from a book "on Commerce of the American States," published in England in 1783, by the Earl of Sheffield, a well informed statesman of that day, and an able and enlightened economist. This book contains many most remarkable, and as time has shown, ridiculous, predictions of the incapacity of America to increase in population, commerce, or agriculture. As to manufactures, the subject is not so much as named. The following extracts will show the general scope and tendency of the book:—

"It is remarkable how few good harbors there are for large ships of war in the American States; South of Cape Cod, at least, we have found none, except Rhode Island." "To the southward of the Bay of Fundy there is not flow of tide sufficient to enable the Americans to have a dry-dock for ships of the line." "The want of durability in their timber would alone make a navy most expensive to them." "There is not a possibility of America maintaining a navy." "That country, concerning which writers of lively imginations have lately said so much, is a weakness itself. Exclusive of its poverty and want of resources, having lost all credit; its independent governments, discordant interests, and the great improbability of acting again together, the circumstance alone of such a vast country, with a third less of people than that small spot in Europe inhabited by the Dutch, is incompatible with strength. If the inhabitants were collected on one-tenth part of her territory, she would be infinitely more powerful, and might be more commercial. Her population is not likely to increase as it has done, at least on her coast. On the contrary, the present inhabitants are likely to fall back to the interior country, to get better land, and to avoid taxes; and there they may, in some ages, become as numerous as a country of farmers, without markets, can be expected; but the settlers beyond the Alleghany Mountains cannot become commercial."

We do not believe, (says the Intelligencer,) that any other man ever made so many baseless assertions and unfulfilled prognostications in a few short sentences. There are plenty more behind, but we will not tax too severely the patience of our readers. They will, in the *real* condition of our country, find abundant reason to be thankful that the blessings of Providence, crowning their own exertions, have thus set at "naught the wisdom of men;" and, in the language of the London Times, "produced a social and commercial phenomenon for which it would be in vain to seek a parallel in the past history of the human race."

As a striking contrast to Lord Sheffield's prognostications concerning what *would* be done, we will add the observations of the London Times respecting what *has* been done:

"In an interval of little more than half a century, it appears that this extraordinary people have increased above 500 per cent. in numbers; their national revenue has augmented nearly 700 per cent.; while their public expenditure has increased little more than 400 per cent. The prodigious extension of their commerce is indicated by an increase of nearly 500 per cent. in their imports and exports, and 500 per cent. in their shipping. The increased activity of their internal communications is expounded by the number of their post offices, which has been increased more than a hundred-fold; the extent of their post roads, which has been increased thirty-six fold; and the cost of their post-office, which has been augmented in a seventy-two fold ratio. The augmentation of their machinery of public instruction is indicated by the extent of their public libraries, which have increased in a thirty-two fold ratio, and by the creation of school libraries, amounting to 2,000,000 of volumes. They have completed a system of canal navigation, which, placed in a continuous line, would extend from London to Calcutta, and a system of railways which continuously extended, would stretch from London to Van Dieman's Land, and have provided locomotive machinery by which that distance would be travelled over in three weeks, at the cost of 1½d. per mile. They have created a system of inland navigation, the aggregate tonnage of which is probably not inferior in amount to the collective inland tonnage of all the other countries in the world, and they possess many hundreds of river steamers, which impart to the roads of water the marvellous celerity of roads of iron. They have, in fine, constructed lines of electric telegraph which, laid continuously, would extend over a space longer by 3,000 miles than the distance from the north to the south pole, and have provided apparatus of transmission by which a message of 300 words dispatched under such circumstances from the north pole might be delivered *in writing* at the south pole in one minute, and by which, consequently, an answer of equal length might be sent back to the north pole in an equal interval."

This extract from the *Times* of the 18th of September forms the conclusion of an elaborate article entitled "Locomotion by River and Railway in the United States," which fills five columns of the paper, and is one continuous strain of compliment and praise of the energy, the judgment, and the good sense of the American people.

The following is the value of the iron, and the manufactures of iron and steel, imported into the United States for several years:

Years.	Value.
Last quarter of 1842, and two first of 1843,	$1,903,858
1844	5,227,484
1845	8,294,878
1846	7,887,362
1847	5,669,427
1848	12,526,855
1849	18,881,828
1850	16,333,145
	$71,624,832

It will be perceived that the great increase took place soon after the tariff of 1846 went into operation. The railroad building in this country has added greatly to the consumption of foreign iron, which could have been as well supplied in this country; so the bonds now held in England would be owned here. Thus, instead of remitting millions per annum in the payment of interest, which is totally lost to the country, the money thus remitted would be spent at home.—*N. Y. Express.*

The Administration of President Fillmore is eminently popular with the masses every where throughout the Union. The indications upon this point are of the most conclusive character. The present incumbent of the Executive chair has realized the warmest expectations of his friends and the country. He has manifested fidelity as well as firmness, and has shown himself true to the Constitution and the Union. His Administration thus far has, in a great measure, been faultless, and has extorted praise from many of the leaders of the opposition. The national honor has been sustained, the national character has been vindicated, and the national prosperity has been promoted. Mr. Fillmore has shown himself President not of the North, or of the South, of the East, or of the West, but of the whole Union. We cannot be surprised, therefore, at the lively demonstrations of approval that are every where made in relation to his policy and his principles. In Penusylvania his course has been endorsed at almost every public meeting that has been held by the Whigs since the commencement of the present campaign. He is for the Union as it is, for the Compromise as it is, and so are the people at large, by an overwhelming majority.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

Sympathizers.—Hon. Horace Mann (the notorious freesoiler) and Hon. Pierre Soule (the Louisiana ultraist) don't like President Fillmore. On the 17th, Hon. Pierre Soule, in Franklin, Lou., denounced President Fillmore as an abolitionist, and about the same time, probably the same hour, Hon. Horace Mann, in Worcester, Mass., denounced the President as sold to slavery. They are a pretty pair—travel in the same wagon, pull together, and offer a nice coincidence. Senator Chase, (the abolitionist) is in the same category. He does not like the Whigs. He finds his affinities with the democratic party of that State to be so strong that he sees no reason for standing on a separate abolition platform when he can better promote his doctrines and purposes by mingling with the democratic ranks. He accordingly announces his intention to support the ticket of that party as put forth by the State Democratic Convention. Mr. Chase considers his own doctrines endorsed by the action of the Convention. "It is true," he says in his manifesto, "that the Convention adopted no distinct resolution concerning the Fugitive Slave Act: but the position of the Democracy of Ohio, in relation to that odious enactment, is sufficiently apparent, not only by the censure passed upon it by the Convention, in the unanimous re-nomination of Gov. Wood, and the approval of the counsels of his Inaugural, but from the comments of the Democratic press of Ohio upon it."

N. O. Bulletin.

A Villainous Proceeding.—The following is an embodiment of the infamous sentiments and principles of the men who defied the law at Syracuse, and of their abettors:

At the meeting of the Abolition Convention the day after the re-escape of the fugitive, Gerrit Smith offered a series of resolutions, two of which we copy, which were sustained by S. R. Ward and others, and passed unanimously:

"Whereas Daniel Webster, the base and infamous enemy of the human race, did, in a speech which he delivered himself in Syracuse last spring, exultingly and insultingly predict that fugitive slaves would yet be taken away from Syracuse, and even from Anti-Slavery Conventions in Syracuse; and whereas the attempt to fulfil this prediction was delayed until the 1st day of October, 1851, when the Liberty party of the State of New York were holding their annual Convention in Syracuse; and whereas the attempt was defeated by the majestic and mighty uprising of two thousand five hundred brave men, before whom the half dozen kidnappers were but 'as tow:'

"*Resolved, therefore,* That we rejoice that the city of Syracuse, the Anti-Slavery city of Syracuse, the city of Anti-Slavery Conventions, our beloved and glorious city of Syracuse, still remains undisgraced by the fulfilment of this satanic prediction of the satanic Daniel Webster."

Democracy in Michigan.—At the State Convention of the Democrats of Michigan, recently held, at which Lewis Cass was nominated as the candidate of the party for the office of President of the United States, and Robert McClelland as its candidate for the office of Governor of the State, the following Resolution was adopted, the Union conservative spirit of which is worthy of praise:

"*Resolved,* That the recent measures of compromise, embracing a settlement of the distracting questions which have disturbed and almost interrupted the business of Congress, seriously threatening the integrity of the Union itself, were demanded by a fair consideration of the constitutional rights of the various members of the Confederacy. That the Democracy of Michigan, pandering to no *isms*, rejecting all alliances with sectional factions, having in view the irrepealable claims of each State in the Union, and yielding only to the demands of the Constitution, declare emphatically that the Compromise measures stand justified in the eyes of every well-wisher of his country, and should be sustained and executed in all their parts faithfully, fully, and impartially."

New York Whigs.—Under the Albany Whig Platform, reaffirmed at Syracuse, the Whig State Ticket is pledged to acquiesce in and to abide by, in good faith, the Compromise measures, and among them, of course, the Fugitive Slave Bill. If there be any Whig on the Ticket opposed to that Platform, we certainly will follow the advice the Tribune gave the other day, as to Tickets in general, and "scratch" him off from it. Our hand is above board. We want nobody ever to vote for us that ever expects us to sacrifice the interests of our own white race to the negro, and we never mean to vote for any man that makes or advises such a sacrifice.—*N. Y. Express.*

Britannia Ruling the Waves at Cowes.—The result of the contest for the Royal Yacht Squadron Cup, at the Cowes Regatta, redounds much to our maritime glory—for the America *ran away* from her British competitors. It would be better, however, if we possessed a yacht that would be likely to catch her if it ran after her.—*Punch.*

COMMUNICATED

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. Hale & Son: I little wish to publish my their results, but I should have paid but little attention ters to know the quantity be produced on a small It might suggest some those interested in such sumers, I mean, of that

I have just had a piece by 40 yards, making 2400 —less than half an acre— cured, weighed, and I ets. per 100 lbs. The lbs. It was entirely Grass, and equal in quality saw. The land was never second crop made on it, a pound of manure in any seed sown on it; and least 100 square yards and stumps. As astonduct is,—say 9700 lbs. rate almost any quantity found in the immediate place, of similar quality uncultivated. Many will the case when we annual quantities from the North will leave you to answer you choose to do so, as I state a fact, instead of article.

Yours,

THO

Fayetteville, Oct. 8, 18

Indian Treaties in Oregon.—The Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Oregon, has, as we learn from the Oregonian, received from that country Treaties of purchase with the Indians about the mouth of the river, by which the title of about three million acres of land is extinguished for the sum of $ able in ten annual instalments in flour, groceries, clothing, &c. thus acquired extends over the Pacific coast, and sweeps up the Columbia river.

National Int.

THE INSURRECTION IN MEXICO.

The Southern mail of last week in possession of the details of the revolutionary movement in the Provinces of Mexico, which have lately had several Ports. It appears that in Guerrero and those in the Tamaulipas have pronounced against the Government; that a battle was fought between the Revolutionary Government troops at Camargo, the former were victorious, and had taken possession of the place, threatening Reynosa and Matamoras.

LATEST—BY TELEGRAPH.

A despatch dated at New Orleans Monday, mentions the arrival of Gen. Walker from Texas, with his men, on the 1st instant. The revolution on the Rio Grande was then at a standstill. The Federal still remained at Camargo, with a small force. The people of that place had held a meeting and resolved to sustain the Federal pronunciamento. The Mexicans there were allowed to march with the honors of War. The Federalists were determined to defend the place. A report having reached Matamoras that the invaders were preparing to attack them, the inhabitants, including women and children, had fled. There were 250 men behind.—*Nat. Int.*

PHILADELPHIA.

Trial of the Christiana Rioters.—The United States Circuit Court has issued a special venire for 100 jurors to be drawn from Lancaster county, in which Elijah Lewis and thirty-seven others are charged with treason against the United States. The trial is set down for the first Monday in November next.

The Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court, at Philadelphia, on Monday morning, brought in true bills of indictment for high treason against as many of the negroes implicated in the Christiana. There are now in custody six true bills in all.

A Fugitive Slave Case.—A fugitive slave was arrested at Rochester, N. Y.) last week, and after a full hearing the slave was remanded to his master. An account of his having "escaped from his master in Virginia being established by the testimony produced, and by oral testimony, although there was much interest excited, and the court-house was crowded, there was no excitement, and no attempt made to interfere with the regular execution of law.

The Weather and the Crops.—The weather has been very favorable for the gathering of cotton in this section for several weeks past. Nearly, or quite one-half of the crop is open, and ready to be gathered. There will be also a large yield of an ordinary crop. Corn, it is said, will turn out better than was expected.

Lawrenceville Herald.

BATON ROUGE, La.

Cotton Crop in Louisiana.—The cotton crop in this section of the State is coming in, being fully one week earlier than the average of previous years. The low water in the upper rivers has brought to this stage, causes a large number of steamers usually employed above, to be employed in the freighting of cotton not only to New Orleans, but to Vicksburg, including this and other intermediate points between here and New Orleans. The quantity is good, in consequence of the picking season being favorable, and no rain whatever interfering. The crop is coming in, I believe, are content to make sales immediately on its arrival at New Orleans. The steamer Montgomery is just now leaving here for that port, having with 2500 bales on board.

Corr. Newark Daily Adv.

POLITICAL EXCITEMENT IN NEW ORLEANS.

Considerable excitement has been created in this city, on account of Mr. Fillmore having, at a political meeting held here, given his testimony of a fugitive slave case before the President of the United States.

The Hon. Wm. A. Graham, Secretary of the Navy, left Washington last week on a visit to North Carolina, to which State he is necessary by the decease of his father, who is expected to be absent for two or three weeks.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1851.

Mr. HENDERSON C. LUCAS, at present an officer of the Branch of the Bank of the State in Newbern, has been appointed, by the President and Directors of the Principal Bank, Cashier of the Branch in this place, to succeed Mr. Wetmore, whose death we mentioned last week.

UNION TRIUMPH!—GEORGIA ELECTION.—It gives us great pleasure to record the complete triumph of THE UNION, over South Carolina Nullification, Secession, or Disunion, in the late election in Georgia. We had anticipated the defeat of the disunion party, but not by so overwhelming a majority as the returns indicate.

MACON, Oct. 10.

Eighty-five counties have been heard from, and Cobb's net majority is 16,632. There are ten more counties to be heard from, which will, it is supposed, increase it to 18,000. The Union majority on joint ballot in the Legislature, will be one hundred and forty-five.

To Congress, 6 Union men, 1 Locofoco, and one "States Rights" man, or Disunionist, are elected.

The Whigs of Georgia have acted with great disinterestedness on this occasion.—They did not want the offices and honors: They wanted to preserve the Union. And accordingly they nominated Howell Cobb, a Union Democrat, for Governor, and united heartily in his support. They also supported four Union Democrats for Congress, only reserving to themselves two, Messrs. Toombs and Stephens.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The election for members of a Southern Congress takes place yesterday and to-day. There has been a fierce contest in some of the Districts between the Immediate Secession party and the wait-for-co-operation party. The latter will show more strength than could have been expected some months ago; but we presume will be in a minority in the State. For ourselves we have scarcely a choice between them. The one is for disunion now. The other for disunion as soon as some or all of the other Southern States can be induced to unite with them—and we fervently pray that that day may never come.

FAILURES.—It is stated as an evidence of the soundness of the Dry Goods houses at the North, that only fourteen of that class of Merchants have failed since the 1st of July. Among those in New York are the large house of Seaman & Muir, (a sort of rival of Stewart,) Messrs. Earl & Co., and Perkins, Brooks & Co. The liabilities of the latter are $500,000, but it is supposed they will pay in full, and have a surplus.

Wm. Burger & Co., among the largest wholesale druggists in New York, have failed for near half a million of dollars.

At Baltimore, Messrs. Riely & Pendleton, dry goods merchants, have failed. Liabilities $200,000.

In Boston, the following failures are announced: Dexter, Harrington & Co. and P. R. Southwick & Co., leather dealers; J. S. Gould, iron dealer; John Earle, Jr. & Co., tailors; and David Pingree, of Salem. The latter for half a million.

At Hartford, W. H. Imlay, one of the oldest and most respectable merchants, has failed for $500,000. It is supposed he will pay all.

HAY, &c.—Somebody has said, that "he who makes two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before, is a public benefactor." We do not think that our townsman, whose communication will be found in another column, aspires to so eminent a distinction; but we do think, that if many others in this State, and especially in this part of the State, would follow his example, we should soon wipe out the disgrace which has so long attached to this, essentially an agricultural State, of importing annually from New York, Connecticut, Maine, &c. a large portion of the forage with which our horses and cattle are fed. Two or three years ago, the large field which Mr. Curtis now cultivates, within our town limits, was almost unproductive of aught but pestilential miasma. Now, it is a model farm, teeming with luxuriant crops of oats, corn, and hay—the natural result of cultivating *well* the land which one undertakes to cultivate at all.

SECOND DIVISION NORTH CAROLINA MILITIA.—We are informed, that an election for Major General, will be held by the officers of the 4th Brigade on the 15th of November next, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Major General Jas. J. McKay.

We have received a reply to the "proceedings of a meeting of the President and Directors of the Fayetteville and Northern Plank Road Company." Those proceedings were published over a responsible name. The reply is anonymous, and of such a character that we do not feel at liberty to publish it without authority from the authors to give their names on request.

THE SYRACUSE OUTRAGE.—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Express says that President Fillmore issued orders on the 5th inst. to the District Attorney of Northern New York, directing the immediate prosecution of all persons who took part in, or aided and abetted, the recent treasonable outrage at Syracuse. A number of prominent citizens are said to have been identified as leaders in the outrage.

ANNIHILATING TIME AND SPACE.—The thousands of people who pass daily between New York and Albany, have not been satisfied to do the 150 miles in 7 or 8 hours, without fatigue, in the large and splendid boats, on one of the noblest rivers and through some of the finest scenery in the world; but have demanded more speed, and accordingly a rail road has just been finished along the margin of the river, at a cost of ten millions of dollars. Its opening last week was celebrated by the Directors and many invited guests, on which occasion a train of seven passenger cars made the run in 3 hours and 45 minutes; or deducting time lost in making three stoppages, the running times was 3 hours and 28 minutes—about 43 miles to the hour. A person may breakfast in New York, pass three hours in Albany, and be back to an early tea in New York.

ANOTHER.—The Steamer Asia arrived at New York on Friday morning last at 9 o'clock. Her news went immediately to New Orleans, about 1500 miles, and under it 3500 bales of cotton were sold at ¼ to ⅜ decline, and the news of those sales and of the decline was back in Charleston the same evening, for publication in the next morning's Courier, along with the Asia's accounts. They all came here together—the Asia's news and its effect on the New York, New Orleans, and Charleston markets. Such are the wonders of the Telegraph.

Virginia and North Carolina money is stated to be selling at 2½ to 3 per cent. discount in Baltimore.

The Steamer Fayetteville, which was built at this place by the Henrietta Company, has, we learn from the Wilmington Herald, been purchased and refitted for lightering and towing vessels to sea. She can tow a large vessel to sea, and at the same time carry most of her cargo over the flats and bar. She is owned by Messrs. DeRosset & Brown, Jas. Cassidey and S. B. Price, who have expended $20,000 upon her. It is expected that she will greatly promote the commerce of Wilmington.

"THE WAY OF THE TRANSGRESSOR."—Mr. J. K. Herrick, the well known Stationer in New York, whose frauds upon the revenue have just been detected, swears, in an affidavit made since his detection, that he is worth six hundred and fifty thousand dollars!—enough, one would suppose, to satisfy his desires, without swearing to false invoices to increase his wealth. It is probable, however, that it has been by means of such frauds that his great wealth has been accumulated, and that, once begun, he found no convenient stopping place for his dishonesty. He has heretofore borne a good character, was in the first social standing, a member of a Church, &c. What a melancholy fall!—He has now assigned his affairs to his Chief Clerk. It is said that the goods embraced in all fraudulent invoices are confiscated, and that $50,000 worth have been detected and seized. His practice was to copy invoices reducing the quantity, and in one invoice he passed 860 *Billes*, upon which consequently, he evaded the duty.

The Locofoco party of Pennsylvania has put up as its candidate for Governor, a man who, no longer ago than 1847, voted for the Wilmot Proviso, and for a law to forbid the use of the jails of Pennsylvania for the confinement of fugitive slaves who might be arrested in that State.

Yet Southern Locofoco papers tell us of the soundness of their party in Pennsylvania, and call upon us to pray for its success, as a means of perpetuating the Union! Preserve us from *such* friends of the South and of the Union!

FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Humboldt has arrived at New York with London dates to the 24th ultimo. Cotton was dull and unchanged in price.

The intelligence of the overthrow of the Cuban expedition was received in Europe with much satisfaction. Letters from Madrid state that Spain is about to send to Havana 8,000 additional troops.

Rumors prevailed at Paris of a change in the French Ministry, but they had been officially denied by the Government.

The London Exhibition appeared to become more attractive as the time for closing it approached, and it continued to be attended by large numbers of visiters.

LATER.—The Asia arrived at New York on Friday, with Liverpool dates to the 27th.

The Cotton market was unchanged, the quotations remaining the same as on the 20th. Sales of the week 39,500 bales. Flour firm. Coffee rather scarce at full rates.

The stock of Cotton in Liverpool amounted to 560,000 bales. Rice was worth 14 to 19 shillings. American Common Rosin was quoted at 3, and the best at 7 shillings.

The bullion in the Bank of England on the 20th ult., was over fourteen and a half million of pounds sterling, and the circulation amounted to nearly nineteen millions. All reports from the country represent the harvest as being abundant.

France was much disturbed. Armed forces had left Paris for St. Omar, and several arrests had been made. Commercial affairs were dull. The political horizon was much disturbed. The other news is unimportant.

Kossuth had arrived at Smyrna in the *Mississippi*.

Eggher & Taylor, Cotton and Corn Dealers in Liverpool, have failed. Their liabilities are said to be heavy.

MUST HAVE A REVOLUTION.—The papers state that a company of Cuban volunteers, recently disbanded at Mustang Island, (in Texas we believe,) have organized and are about marching for the seat of the Mexican revolution, the projected Sierra Madre Republic.

The Raleigh Register entered its 53d year on Wednesday last.

OUR "NATURAL ALLIES."—We commend to the earnest attention of the Wilmington Journal, and those other papers which pretend that the Northern Locofocos are more sound than the Northern Whigs on the slavery question, the following proceedings which took place on Wednesday night last at a regular County Convention of the party in Tammany Hall:—

FROM THE N. Y. EXPRESS.

Tammany Hall was a most un-harmonious place on Wednesday evening, when the County Conventions were in session. Mr. Wheeler of the 15th Ward proposed the following Resolutions, telling a good many secrets of the Syracuse nominees.

Mr. Wheeler demanded a vote upon his Resolutions before the nominations were made. He hoped there would be no delaying, no evasion, no laying upon the table. The resolutions were read and caused a good deal of fluttering in the camp. The mover was asked to withdraw them but plumply refused to do so. He said he should insist upon the resolutions being laid before the meeting for adoption or rejection. If they were laid on the table he should look upon such action, as a rejection of them and the sentiments they contained; and he would immediately appeal from the decision of this meeting to the masses of the Democracy throughout the State of New York.

The resolutions were laid on the table, and Mr. Wheeler indignantly left the Hall. We quote the Resolves:

Resolved, That we approve of the measures, adopted by Congress in relation to the settlement of the slavery question, and known as the Compromise measures; and that the democracy of this city feel bound to sustain those measures, carried in the House of Representatives, as they were by the votes of 82 democrats; (of whom 28 were from the Northern States,) twenty-four Southern whigs, and three Northern Whigs—against the votes of 58 Northern Whigs and free-soilers, and seventeen Southern democrats—and sustained by the democratic Senate.

Resolved, That we feel bound to sustain faithfully, and in the spirit of the constitution, the Fugitive Slave law, believing it to be the same in spirit as that sanctioned by the name of George Washington, and in accordance with the provisions of the constitution of the United States; and that we repudiate the idea that there are two kinds of democracy—one in favor of, and the other opposed to, the said law.

Resolved, that the doctrine advanced by William H. Seward, Senator from this State, that there is law higher than the constitution, and by John Van Buren in his speech in Vermont, that the Fugitive Slave law is unconstitutional, and should be resisted,—has led to the deplorable results we have witnessed, in the murder in Pennsylvania, of one of the citizens of our Union, whilst acting under the constitution and laws of the Union; and to the defiance of the constitution and laws, in the rescue of a fugitive from service or labor, by parties in Syracuse, in this State, and that we denounce such doctrines as treasonable, as subversive of the constitution and calculated to sever the Union.

Resolved, That we regret the action of the delegates at the late Syracuse Convention, inasmuch as they presented neither our principles nor our men; that the convention, by a decisive vote, refused to adopt a resolution pledging the democracy against the further agitation of slavery; and we also regret that it has nominated for Judge of the Court of Appeals, Alex. S. Johnson, an active supporter of Van Buren and Adams, in opposition to Lewis Cass and William O. Butler, the regularly nominated candidates of the democracy of 1848; for the office of Treasurer, Benj'n Welch, Jr., editor of an abolition paper in this State; for Canal Commissioner, Horace Wheaton, who has always been identified with the slavery agitation, and through whose inefficiency as Mayor of Syracuse, the Marshal of the United States has been maimed by an armed mob, in resisting the execution of the laws of the United States; for Attorney General, Levi S. Chatfield, who, at the last election of State officers, wrote a letter endorsing the doctrines of the slavery agitation; and last, not least, by the nomination for State Prison Inspector, of Henry Storms, who is a member of the persecuting Native American Order of United Americans, and was the Grand Marshal of their parades in this city; and that such a ticket does not deserve the support of the democracy of this city.

Mr. Wheeler protested. If there was anything not Democratic in the Resolutions, he would withdraw such portion of them as were so regarded. He was answered by another appeal to withdraw, which was declined. J. Sherman Brownell thought such Resolutions inexpedient. They would destroy the Union of the party. Mr. Wheeler thought the union of the States much more important than the union of the party, and again protested against laying them upon the table, and stated also that if they were so smothered, he would publish them, and show to the Democracy of the city that they were left here without any Democratic platform whatever to stand upon.

Amidst intense excitement, bitterness and confusion, they were laid upon the table, Mr. Wheeler again saying in reply to Mr. Brownell who had thought other conventions was the place for Resolves, that they had been tried elsewhere and failed. The Syracuse Convention was packed, and this was the proper place to submit them. Those who rejected them, must take the responsibility of doing so.

To alter the language of the Washington Union to suit this state of things, we ask, How long will Southern Locofocos co-operate with this party?

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF NEW YORK,
For the month of September, 1851.

IMPORTS.		
Foreign goods subject to duty,		$8,384,172
Ditto	warehoused,	864,916
Ditto	not subject to duty,	366,153
Total imports,		$9,615,241
EXPORTS.		
Domestic produce,		$2,593,986
Foreign goods,		316,097
Total exports,		$2,910,083
SPECIE.		
Imported,		$115,550
Exported,		3,490,142

FOR THE OBSERVER.

SAMPSON Co., N. C., Oct. 11.

Messrs. Editors: Concerning the Fayetteville and Warsaw Plank Road, please permit me to submit a few facts to the public through your excellent paper.

1st. As to the location of the Road.

Of course every person wants the road by his door. The direction from Fayetteville to Warsaw is nearly due east. I make the assertion in advance of an actual survey, having often been at a point between the two places, and heard the report of cannon in Fayetteville, directly west, and seen the smoke from burning rosin at Warsaw directly east. Clinton is a half mile, or perhaps one mile south of this line. But no person would wish to build the road and not pass through this beautiful and thriving village. Hence this may be put down as a fixed point in the route.

I regret the great apathy, at present, of her prosperous merchants, but I know them to be men, whose patriotism will prompt them to aid in the work, and when they reflect a little longer, will with heart and purse enter into the enterprise, for they will see the great interest they have in the road, the advantage it will be to them. Then Clinton being a point, our present inquiry will be the location from Fayetteville to Clinton.

The Fayetteville and Northern Plank Road runs *east* from the market house, crossing the Cape Fear some two or three hundred yards above the Clarendon Bridge, through the swamps of Cape Fear and Turkey Perch Creek, to the sandhills at Archibald Holmes's, and then turns off nearly north or east of north, running up between the Cape Fear and Black Rivers. The Fayetteville friends of our road wish ours to start from this point at Mr. Holmes's on their road, and then go the most direct and practicable route to Clinton,—saving in the outset, say $20,000 for the erection of a Bridge and building a road within ½ mile of theirs for some 5 miles. This route will pass over a level, open, well timbered piney country, to Black River, somewhere below Maxwell's Bridge, say a mile or two, thence again over a very level and well timbered country, (with the exception of some two miles of dead timber, now in prime order for sawing lumber for the road,) perhaps a half mile north of Exchange Place to Little Coharie, at or near Hair's Bridge; thence over the same sort of country, but more fertile, passing near John Underwood's mills, or at them, to Big Coharie, at or near the stage road; thence direct to Clinton. The whole of this route is over a well timbered level country, the hills to the swamps very low, and consequently with but trifling grading, and the swamps not very wide.

This I conceive to be the proper route, or near it, and will vary but very little from a survey when made. The proper route, because of the greatest advantage to the public, and hence the most profitable to the stockholders. The greatest advantage, for were the road to run on or near the Warsaw Stage road, it would fall some three or four miles South of this line, and within some five to seven miles of Cape Fear river for some ten to fourteen miles East of Fayetteville. Produce, naval stores especially, would leave the road and go the most direct route to the river. Those living on or near Black river, North of the road, would go to the road, and instead of taking it, would cross to the river. If the road went farther North than above proposed, it would run too near the Northern road, so that they would conflict with each other, and either the stage road, or the farther north road would be some two or more miles farther to Clinton.

2dly. A word about tolls. The Western Plank Road, which charges 2 cents per mile for a 4 horse wagon, and is about to reduce this, for the last six months has paid a dividend of 2 per cent. on the estimated cost of the whole road, or some 5 per cent. on the actual outlay already made, which will be 10 per cent. for this year. Say we have to make the toll 3 cents per mile on our road, the distance will be 32 miles, the toll to Fayetteville from Clinton will be 96 cents—only 46 cents more than present ferriage. Now 3000 lbs. is a load, then 8000 to 10,000 will be a load. Enough at present. More anon. "COHARIE."

Cotton Crop in Anson.—Female College.—From a letter from a gentleman in Anson we give the following extracts:

"Our Cotton crop will be at least a third short in this county.

The Rev. T. R. Walsh, at present a presiding Elder in the S. C. Annual Conference, has recently been elected to the Presidency of the "Carolina Female College" in place of Rev. A. B. Smith, who resigned on account of his health. Mr. Walsh is a fine scholar, a gentleman of polished manners, commanding dignity, and is very favorably known and respected throughout this section and the bordering Districts of South Carolina. The Trustees could not have made a better selection. The College is in a flourishing condition, and in addition to the main building (which is of brick, 90 x 40, three stories high,) there will soon be completed a wing of the same materials and height, 60 x 40. They have an able faculty and a fine set of apparatus in the different departments. So you see the people of "old Anson" are wide awake on the subject of female education, and I trust the day is not far distant when they will be as celebrated on this subject as they are now in the production of the great staple of the South."

North Carolinian.

NEGROES IN CANADA.—In reply to an intimation that the negroes of Indiana intended to emigrate *en masse* to Canada, the Toronto Colonist says:

"Already we have a far greater number of negroes in the Province than the good of the country requires; and we would suggest the propriety of levying a poll tax on all who may come to us for the future.—Such a tax must at present be paid by emigrants arriving in this country from all parts of the British dominions, and we see no just reason why we should use negroes better than our own countrymen. We abhor slavery, but patriotism induces us to exclaim against having our country overrun by blacks, many of whom are wofully depraved by their previous mode of life."

The Auditor of the State at Little Rock, Arkansas, and the junior editor of the Banner, with their friends on each side, had a free fight in that city, on the 18th, with pistols, clubs, stones, &c. No lives taken, but lots of cuts, gashes, punches, bruises and bumps given.

We learn from Washington that the President has determined to dimiss Consul Owen of Havana, and Col. James B. Walton, of New Orleans, is spoken of as his probable successor.

The U. S. Marshal of Florida has liberated the steamer Pampero.

A new candidate for the Presidential Chair appears in Governor Marcy, who has been named for that office by some of the New York politicians, on the ground that his political creed is not only sound, but that his services as Secretary of War, under Mr. Polk, will bear the test of public examination.

Hon. Jefferson Davis.—This gentleman is lying dangerously ill at his residence in Mississippi. It is reported he has resigned his seat in the U. S. Senate, and also that he has re-considered his acceptance of the nomination for Governor, and now declines.

Commodore Warrington is dangerously ill in Washington, and not expected to live.

Extraordinary Scene in Court.—The Tuscaloosa (Ala.) Monitor of October 2d states that John Kirby, an old and respected citizen, was shot in the court-house there on the 30th September. Kirby had indicted Frederick P. Hall for wounding him in April, and during the proceedings a quarrel ensued. Kirby drew a pistol, which a bystander named Whitfield attempted to take from him, and in the struggle it went off, passing through Kirby's thigh, and causing almost instant death. The ball also penetrated Whitfield's leg, but not seriously. Kirby's son supposing that Hall shot his father, fired at him, but missed and hit a juryman in the leg. The Judge ordered the sheriff to arrest Hall, when he surrendered and delivered up his pistol loaded.

Value of a Large Library.—The apt reply of a distinguished scholar to a benefactor of the institution of learning with which he was connected, when an increase of the library was the subject of discussion, deserves perpetual remembrance. "We need more books," said the Professor—"More books," exclaimed the merchant, "why, have you read through all that you already possess?" "O no, I never expect to read them all." "Why then do you want more?" "Pray sir, did you ever read your dictionary through?" "Certainly not." "Well, a library is my dictionary."

Why will next year be the same as last? Because last year was eighteen hundred and fifty, and the next will be eighteen hundred and fifty-*two*.

BALTIMORE, October 10.

A Broken Bank Excitement.—There is great excitement in the vicinity of Cumberland, about the failure of the Maryland Mining Company. The laborers blocked up the road, and would not allow the loaded cars of the Company to be brought to Baltimore. There is a Bank Panic in this city.

Second Division N. C. Militia.

AN Election for Major General of the 2d Division will be held on the 15th of November, and Col. JOHN WINSLOW of Cumberland, will be supported for that office. [30tE

LOST,

BETWEEN the half-way Bridge and Mr. McKethan's shop, a Lady's GOLD PENCIL, with the initials C. M. F. on it. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at this Office.

TEA.

THE subscriber has just received and offers for sale, a supply of

Green and Black Teas,

Of very superior quality, consisting of

Very fine "Hyson."
Do do "Imperial."
Do do "Young Hyson."
Do do "Oolong."

These Teas were selected by a good judge, and are recommended as "first rate."

S. J. HINSDALE.

Oct. 14, 1851. 31tf

DIVIDEND No. 2.

A DIVIDEND of two per cent. on the whole capital stock of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Co., has been declared by the President and Directors—payable on application to the proper officers, at the Company's office in Fayetteville, after the 10th inst.

ED. LEE WINSLOW, Pres't.

Oct. 8, 1851.

MANTUA-MAKING & MILLINERY.

MRS. WALTON has just returned from the North with a new and beautiful assortment of Fall and Winter MILLINERY, consisting of silk, satin and velvet Bonnets, of various prices; Plumes, Ribbons and Flowers; Head Dresses and Caps; Straw Bonnets of different quality and price; Inside Capes; Collars and Undersleeves; very best quality of Kid Gloves; Fillet Inserting, long and short; a new and elegant style of Dress Trimmings, of the most fashionable kind, and a few handsome Dress Patterns; watered and plain silk Mantillas; velvet Mantillas and Cloaks; a new style of Bonnet Linings and Trimmings, of all colors; and a handsome assortment of Flowers and Head Dresses

☞ Dresses made in the latest style; likewise Mantillas and Cloaks.

Oct. 14, 1851. 30-3m

WAGON MAKERS WANTED.

The subscriber wishes to employ one or two first rate Wheelwrights and Wagon makers, for whom the highest wages and constant employment will be given. Apply soon to

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, Oct. 13, 1851. 30-3t

Encourage the old North State.

AREY, SHEMWELL & Co. have just received a splendid assortment of *Salem Cassimere*, black and grey, to which they would call the attention of the public. These goods will compete in quality and durability with the best of Northern Cassimeres, and are much cheaper, ranging from 62½ cents to $1 25 per yard.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 14, 1851. 30tf

Carolinian copy till forbid.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the name of Jones & Deming is this day dissolved by mutual consent. G. S. Deming is authorised to sign the name of the firm in liquidation. All persons having claims against the firm are requested to present them; and all persons indebted, by note or account, are called upon to settle, as long indulgence cannot be given.

G. S. Deming may be found at the old Stand. R. Jones has removed to Liberty Point.

REUBEN JONES. G. S. DEMING.

Fayetteville, Oct. 6, 1851. 30-4tw

Five Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 10th inst., a negro girl by the name of Caroline. Said girl is probably lurking about C. Montague's, as I hired her from him. I will pay the above reward for her delivery to me, or confinement in our jail. Said Caroline is about 20 years of age—quite tall for that age.

JOHN STEWART.

Fayetteville, Oct. 13, 1851. 30tf

MARRIED,

At the residence of Maj. C. L. Hinton, in Wake county, on the 25th ult., by the Rev. Dr. Mason, LAWRENCE HINTON to Miss JANE C. MILLER.

On the 8th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Mason, EDWIN G. SPEIGHT, Esq. of Alabama, to Miss MARY SHEPARD, eldest daughter of Hon. J. H. Bryan, of Raleigh.

From the Arkansas Whig.

Died, in Lewisville, Lafayette county, on the evening of the 10th inst., JOHN BECK BORDEN, Esq., aged 27 years.

Seldom has it fallen to our lot to record a more melancholy event. To us the deceased was long and intimately known, and none among the large circle of his friends and acquaintances will feel more deeply the painful bereavement than the one who now pens this frail tribute to his memory. The friendship of years, and the association of kindred pursuits, taught us to know him well. A lawyer by profession, he cherished a generous ambition to achieve an honorable fame; a zealous and true hearted Whig, by principle and conviction he was devotedly attached to the glory and honor of his country; a patriot by instinct and by nature, he was ever ready to obey the call of that country. In the walks of social life, he commanded the respect and esteem of all who knew him. In his business and public relations, he was prompt, faithful and zealous. He served with gallantry and honor in the Mexican war, returned home and resumed the practice of law with a promise of a long and useful life before him. But in the midst of life we are in death! He has been cut down in the flower of his years, with all his high hopes and fond anticipations. He has left numerous relatives to weep over his untimely grave, and many friends to cherish his memory and esteem his virtues. 'Tis not for us to pour the balm of consolation upon the bruised spirit of maternal age—to wipe away the tears of stricken affection, and soothe the pangs of mourning hearts. He who giveth and taketh away will comfort the afflicted, and make even the bitterness of death sweet with the hopes of Heaven.

Little Rock, Sept. 17, 1851.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Oct. 14.

Brandy, p'ch,	50 a 55	Lard,	12 a 13
Ditto, apple,	47 a 50	Leather, sole,	20 a 23
Beeswax,	22 a 23	Lead, bar,	6¾ a 7
Bacon,	14 a 15	Molasses,	26 a 27
Bagging,	12½ a 18	Nails, cut,	4 a 4½
Cotton,	7 a 8	Oats,	45 o 50
Corn,	90 a $1	Oil, Linseed,	90
Coffee,	10 a 11	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2½	Sugar, brown,	6 a 9
Candles, F. F.	15 a 16	Ditto, loaf,	11 a 12½
Flour,	4½ a 5¼	Salt, sack,	1 30 a 1 40
Feathers,	32 a 35	Do. alum, bu.	35 a 40
Flaxseed,	1 05 a 1 15	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	4	Tallow,	8 a 10
Ditto, dry,	9 a 11	Wheat,	85 a 90
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	45 a 47
Do. English,	3 a 4	Wool,	a 20
Indigo,	1 a 1½	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	none		

4-4 Brown Sheetings, 6½ cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 15 "

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

BACON.—Very little variation from last week.

COTTON.—Considerable quantity coming in; principal sales at 8 cts.

CORN.—Old at 90 to 1 00; new 80 to 90.

FEATHERS.—In demand at 30 to 33.

WAX.—Quick sales at 20 to 23.

WOOL—Commands readily 20 cts.

TURPENTINE.—Virgin and Yellow Dip, 1 95. Hard $1. No. 3 Rosin 65. Spirits Turpentine has advanced; sales in lots at 26 to 26½.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon dull; hams held at 13 to 14; shoulders 11 to 11½; sides 12 to 12¾—no sales effected. Corn from vessel 75; Meal 85 to 90. Baltimore Flour in small lots at $5; plenty in market; no Fayetteville brands. Lard dull; held at 11. Lime 1 25 to 1 50. But little Timber arriving; one raft, inspection, $10, one measurement, $6. Staves in demand. Turpentine—market bare; sale of some few bbls. at 2 25; Spirits 29 to 30. Common Rosin 95.—HERALD.

At New York, the Asia's news unsettled the cotton market, and prices were drooping.

At New Orleans, 3500 bales sold at a decline of ¼ to ⅜. Middling 7 cents. Fair 8½. Week's receipts 30,000 bales, and sales 25,000. Total receipts at New Orleans 109,000 bales, against 46,000 last year.

At Columbia, cotton dull at 6½ to 8¾, a fall of ⅛ to ¾.

At Charleston, prices receded full ¼. Sales at 6¾ to 9.

Total receipts of cotton 110,579 bales, against 80,528 last year. Increase 30,051. (This does not include the late large receipts at New Orleans, which are only heard of through the Telegraph.)

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 8.—Steamer Evergreen, with Henrietta Co's Lighters, with goods for J Kyle, Fayetteville Mill, J & T Waddill, J & F Garret, Union Manf Co, C B Mallett, C A McMillan, S Boon, Cook & Taylor, Cook & Johnson, S J Hinsdale, E J Hale & Son, S T Hawley & Son, D Clark, J C Thomson, Willkings & Co, Rockfish Co, R Jones, Jones & Deming, C D Nixon, D McNeill, Hall & Sackett, F & W Plank Road, W Fulton, D M McDonald, H Branson & Son, F Fries, W F Moore, C P Mallett, G W Brown, Stith & Co, W B Thompson, S F Phillips, J C Blocker, F & H Fries, Boner & Crist, R Gray, A H Creer, T A Norment, T Blake, A Gainey, P Taylor, E A Vogler & Co, Beaver Creek Co, J W Sandford, Rev W Van Eaton, Leete & Johnson, J & & J Martine, C Montague, A A McKethan, J Lyon, A H Whitfield, A M Campbell, R M Orrell, T C Pfohl, G Deming, C S Van Vleck, P F Pescud, Brown, Fraley & Co, H Adendon & Co, J McRorie, W Murphy & Co, J M Green, T & W C Bostick, J McNeill, A Hunt, J H Hawley, Lash & Bro, W Pearce.

Oct. 11.—Str Chatham, with Boats Express and Telegraph, with goods for Smith & Co, J D Williams, S Hill & Sons, Smith & Lunn, Scott & McAdoo, J H Lee, E C Hall, E Penry, J & F Garrett, J S Gibson, Wright & Dillon, Blum & Smith, T D Hogg, G W Johnson, J F Chambers & Co, Weatherly & Dick, D & J McRae, Brower & Mallit, J J Leach, W S Gunter, W J Parker, Wall & McDonald, Stacy & Boyd, W Lassiter, J Hargrove, Ennis, Shemwell & Co, R T Long, J J McDonald, King & Hege, J W Faust, M L & R J Holmes, N Kendall, Smith, Clark & Swaim, Wood & Harris, B A Howell, M N Leary, W T Horne, Shelly & Field, Jenkins & Roberts, A H Dewar, Rankin & McLean, J Ingold, C Banks, T Caldwell & Sons, G Brandt, Long & Webb, J & B G Worth, W Treloar, M Brown & Son, A J Troy, Rose, Crenshaw & Co, A M Buie, Holmes, Culp & Co, Cedar Falls Co, Hall & Sackett, S J Piggott, Phifer & York, A D Hunt, Bowman & Donnel, J Stafford, W W Johnson, T B Tyson, Council & Cain, Woollen & Elliot, R W Thomas, M Wall, Rankin, McLean & Hanna, Cooper & Wharton, Blum & Son, J B McDade, J & J M Worth, D G McAllister, J R Kemp, J Butner, J A & A Baldwin, J Woltering, F Gorrell, Cain & Watson, W Murphy, R Gray, C F Deems, Starr & Williams, Summerel, Powe & Co, I Long, W M Moore, A A McKethan, Worth & Sanders, E Belo, J H Thompson, Transom & Bro, Gilmer & Glenn, J McInnis, Crowell & Hix, R Foster, Henderson & Haynes, Murchison, Reid & Co, J E Bryan, Anderson & Ijams, W J McConnel, R T Swaim, Ellis, Kinder & Co, J E Matthews, B L Durham, Waggoner & Thomasson, J Hiatt, J N Andrews, C F Faucet, H L Myrover & Co, G Mendenhall, B C Douthit, Edmonson & Bro, W J Sanders, T J Patrick, J W Baker, J B Walton, J S & J Thompson, H H Yeargin, W S Gilmer, Stafford, Clark & Dixon, A P & R C Poindexter, W Peace, A H Caspar, Headen & Horne, C G Yates, H Branson & Son, J W Scott, E Hearne, J N & J Gilmer, M D & W R Smith, D Murphy, Washington Mining Co, J P Covington, J M A Drake, W A Lash, A J M Carson, J R & J Sloan, Williams, Haywood & Co.

The Steamer Chatham, (connecting with the Steamer Gov. Graham in the lower part of the River) from the 15th May, the commencement of low water, up to the present time, has made the following trips up, viz: May 21, 24, 27, 29. June 4, 7, 11, 14, 17, 21, 25, 28. July 3, 10, 14. August 4, 6, 9, 14, 18, 22, 25, 30. Sept. 1, 3, 8, 11, 17, 20, 22, 29. Oct. 4, 6, 11. Besides, the following through trips made by the Gov. Graham, viz: May 15, 22. June 5, 26. August 22. Sept. 1, 9, 19. Making in all, by both Boats, 42 trips. During most of the time the water was very low.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Oct 7—Galliot Vrow Maria from Philadephia; Schrs Alaric from New York, E S Powell from Sandy Hook. 8—Brigs Enchantress from St. Martins, Hetty from Philadelphia. 9—Brig Juliette from St. Martins. 10—Schr Forest from Savannah.

H. BRANSON & SON

OFFER for sale, 150 doz. Knives and Forks, from 50 cts. to $15 00 set; 100 do. Pocket Knives, all qualities. Rim, Stock and Pad Locks, Wrought and Cast Butts, Screws, Hinges, Mill and Hand Saws, Drawing Knives, Steelyards, Sad Irons, Cast and German Socket Chisels, Hammers, Hatchets, Squares, Curry Combs, Horse Brushes, Shovels and Tongs, Long-handle Shovels and Spades, Cross Cut Saws, Trace and Breast Chains; and shall have in a few days a full assortment of Planes. Call and examine.

Oct. 14. 30-tf

BLACKSMITH TOOLS.

A FULL assortment of the best quality, for sale by

H. BRANSON & SON.

Oct. 13. 30-tf

Dr. D. GILCHRIST,

Surgeon Dentist,

WILL visit Fayetteville on the 3d of November next, and remain some ten or twelve days. Persons wishing his professional services, will please call soon, as his engagements demand a short stay.

Oct. 10, 1851. 30-3t

NOTICE.

THE Steward's Hall at Floral College will be lensed for one year from the 1st January 1852. Sealed proposals (post paid) addressed to A. D. McLean, President Board of Trustees, will meet with attention. The election will take place the third Thursday in November.

Oct. 3, 1851. 30-wtt

Carolinian three times.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale 760 acres of LAND, lying on Campbell's Creek, near Northington's Ferry, in the upper part of Cumberland county, of which about 60 acres are under cultivation,—enough to produce 800 bushels of grain.

The above Land is covered with dog wood, red oak, hickory, white oak, and long-leaf pine, embracing a considerable quantity of steam-mill Timber.

Terms liberal, and made known on application.

DANIEL CAMERON.

Oct. 11, 1851. 30-3tpd

D. LYMAN BURBANK,

Successor to Hatch & Burbank,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Cigars, Tobacco, and Snuff,

KEEPS constantly on hand the above named articles, of the most popular brands, and warranted equal to any in the country. Having made arrangements with an extensive house in Baltimore, he will sell at Baltimore prices, and respectfully invites the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country to give him a call. ☞ Front Street, next door to Messrs. Polley & Hart, (at the sign of THE TURK.)

Wilmington, Oct. 9, 1851. 30tf

BLANK BOOKS,

A LARGE assortment of every description, embracing Medium, Demi, and Cap Records, Ledgers, Journals and Day Books; Half bound Cap and Quarto Blanks of every variety; Memorandum Books of all kinds, just received.

Oct. 9. E. J. HALE & SON.

ROSE WOOD WRITING DESKS;

ROSE Wood Work Boxes; Papier-Mache Albums, Port Folios, and Ink Stands.

Oct. 9. E. J. HALE & SON.

WEBSTER'S

QUARTO Dictionary; ditto Octavo; Walker's Octavo; Worcester's, Walker's and Webster's School Dictionaries, &c.

Just received by E. J. HALE & SON.

Oct. 9.

BANKER'S WALLETS;

PORTE Folios; Writing Pads; &c.

Just received by E. J. HALE & SON.

Oct. 9.

EXPERIENCE IS THE BEST.

Many a poor wretch writhing under the effects of Dyspepsia, in some form, has become exhausted or weather beaten for the want of proper medicines judiciously taken. Not, however, any of those quack nostrums that pretend to cure consumption, liver affections, or rheumatism, by one remedy, but such combinations as are adapted to the nature and character of the disease.

If proving invaluable by experience, a rem

BOOTS & SHOES.

WE are receiving our Fall and Winter supply of **Boots and Shoes,** Consisting of a very large and splendid assortment of the LATEST FASHIONS, and embracing a very great variety of styles for Ladies', Gentlemen's, Misses', Boys', and Children's wear; with a large assortment of Men's and Boy's Kip and Coarse BROGANS.

A superior article of Gentlemen's and Ladies' India-rubber Shoes.

—ALSO—

Trunks, Carpet Bags, and Window Shades; Calf, Morocco, Goat, Lining, Binding, and Pad Skins; Sole Leather, Lasts, Shoe Thread, Sparables, &c.

Persons wishing to purchase by Wholesale or Retail, are requested to examine our Stock. We are determined to sell very low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

S. T. HAWLEY & SON.

Sept. 30, 1851. 26-6w

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES.

Fall and Winter Stock.

1851.

THE Subscriber offers for sale one of the largest and best assortments of GOODS in his line ever offered in this place. He is very thankful for the very liberal patronage that he has had, and solicits a continuance of the same. His stock has been selected with care, and consists of nearly every variety and style, from the best manufacturers.

He has on hand and offers low for *Cash*, at retail or by the case, latest styles Gentlemen's Beaver, Nutria, Moleskin, Silk, Brush and Angola HATS. Also, Jenny Lind, Kossuth, Artist, Rough and Ready, and stiffened Fur and Wool Hats, for Men, Youth and Boys—in abundance by the dozen or case.

—ALSO—

A very large supply of Cloth, Plush, Velvet and Fur CAPS, of all qualities, styles and prices,—by the single Cap or by the dozen.

—ALSO—

Boots and Shoes, of the following varieties, viz: Fine Water-proof, fine Calf, fine Kip and heavy Winter BOOTS. Also, Boys' and Youths' Calf and Kip Boots. Gentlemen's Dress Shoes, of various qualities. Together with an assortment of *Ladies'*, Misses' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, viz: Jenny Lind, Excelsiors, Gaiters, ditto Half, Buskins, Slippers and Morocco Boots. Also, Gentlemen's and Ladies' Rubbers. With a good supply of Youths', Boys', Childrens' and Servants' heavy Shoes.

All of which he offers low for *Cash*, or on time to punctual customers. Please call and satisfy yourselves before purchasing elsewhere.

JOHN C. THOMSON,
Market Square.

Sept. 26, 1851. 26tf

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

WE have received and are now receiving our usual Stock of

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,

Consisting of nearly every article usually kept in the Dry Goods line.

—ALSO—

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

Fashionable Bonnets, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c.

The above Stock we would invite our customers, friends, and the public generally, to call and examine before purchasing, as we are determined to sell Goods to suit the times.

ALEX'R JOHNSON & CO.

Fayetteville, Sept. 23, 1851. 25tf

WRITING PAPER.

400 REAMS assorted French, English and American Cap, Letter, Bath Post, Folio Post, and Note Papers—a well selected stock, embracing a great variety of quality and price. Also, Bristol Boards, Perforated Ditto, Tissue and Drawing Paper, and Stationary of all kinds. Just receiving.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Sept. 29, 1851.

STEAM MARBLE WORKS,

Corner of North and Monument Streets, Baltimore, Md.

SISSON & BAIRD having completed their extensive works, (which is now one of the largest establishments of the kind in this country,) are prepared to fill all orders in their line, viz: **Marble Mantels, Monuments, Tombs, Grave Stones, Table Tops, Tiles,** (for floors,) **Marble Letters, &c.,** at as reasonable rates as can be had in this or any other city in the Union. For beauty of execution and originality of design, their stock cannot be surpassed. They would respectfully invite *Architects, Builders, Cabinet Makers* and others to call and examine before purchasing. They are also prepared to furnish the trade with Slabs, Blocks, &c. to order.

☞ All orders by mail punctually attended to. 26-4m

NOTICE.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving a well selected stock of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS. Among their stock will be found the latest styles of Ladies' and Gentlemen's DRESS GOODS, together with a good assortment of

Ready-made Clothing; Umbrellas; Hats, Caps, and Bonnets; all kinds of Boots and Shoes; Carpeting; Saddles, Bridles, Whips and Collars; Hardware and Cutlery; Leather; Hollow-ware and Crockery-ware; Loaf, Lump, Crushed, Clarified and Brown Sugars; Teas; Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee; Salt, Molasses, Iron and Nails.

With many other Goods, which will be sold very cheap for Cash, or on time to those who pay punctually. We would be glad if our friends and the public generally would give us a call.

J. T. COUNCIL & CAIN.

Sept. 1, 1851. 18tf

D. M. McDONALD

SOLICITS the attention of buyers to his varied assortment of

China, Glass, and Crockery Ware, Sugar and Coffee, Hats and Caps, Rope and Bagging, French Brandy and Holland Gin, Port and Madeira Wines, Cigars of the best quality, Dry Goods and Candles, a few fine Clocks, &c. &c.

And every article usually kept for the accommodation of purchasers; all of which I will sell low for Cash, or exchange for country Produce.

Hay street, Sept. 15, 1851. 22-1m

H. BRANSON & SON

OFFER for Sale,—
100 Pieces Bagging,
50 Coils Bale Rope,
200 Lbs. Bale Twine,
100 Bbls and half bbls. No. 3 Mackerel,
25 Half bbls. No. 2 Mackerel,
40 Quarter bbls. No. 1 Mackerel,
1250 Lbs. prime Lard,
1000 Lbs. Bacon Hams.
A few Barrels of Pork left.

Sept. 6, 1851. 20tf

FALL, 1851.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

E. L. & J. A. Pemberton

HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia a complete Stock of

SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Among which may be found an extensive lot of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, viz: Plain, watered and fig'd Silks; Needle-worked Cashmeres; Brocade and watered Poplins; Chameleon Louisianas; Chene Reps; Plaid Lustres; rich Saxony De-Lains; plain, watered and figured Silk warp Alpacas; Second Mourning Poplins; black Bombazines; a few superior Evening Dresses; pink, blue, white and straw colored Tarltans, &c.

Plain and watered Mantillas; Bay State, plaid and embroidered Thibet and Cashmere Shawls; drab and black Cashmere ditto.

EMBROIDERIES.—French Worked Lace Capes and Collars; worked Cuffs; a beautiful lot Bertha Lace Capes; Under-sleeves and Chemisettes; Swiss and Jaconet Trimmings; Hemstitched and Needle-worked Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; black, blue and white Lace Veils, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Black, brown and green French and English Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; plain and fig'd Satin Vestings; Valencia and Cashmere ditto; Tweeds; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Silk and Worsted Serges; plaid Linseys; red, blue and white Flannels; French and Silk warp ditto; brown and bleached Canton ditto; Druggets; Osnaburgs; French and English Prints; Irish Linens; Toweling; Table Diapers; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kid Gloves, of a very superior quality; Silk and Cotton Hosiery; Lamb's Wool and Merino ditto; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cashmere Gloves, &c. &c.

A large lot of Bonnets; Moleskin and Angola Hats; Men's and Boys' Caps; Hat and Belt Ribbons.

☞ A superior lot of Gentlemen's Calf Boots and Shoes; Ladies' Gaiters and other styles of Shoes; Travelling Trunks; Carpet Bags, &c.

The above Goods were selected more particularly for the RETAIL TRADE, and will be sold on very accommodating terms.

E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON.

Sept. 11, 1851. 21tf

AREY, SHEMWELL & CO.

NEW FALL AND WINTER

GOODS.

1851.

THE Subscribers are now receiving direct from New York and Philadelphia, the largest and handsomest Stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods

That they have ever exhibited in this market, embracing every variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's DRESS GOODS, among which may be found: Black and fancy watered and plain Dress Silks; black and fancy Coburgs; Lama Twills; figured and plain fancy and black Mohair Lustres; Silk Warp and Crape Brocades; Swiss, Scotch and Chene Ginghams; Saxony De-Lains; French, English and American Prints; Emb'd Cashmeres: plain ditto; changeable De-Lains; watered and needle-work Cashmeres; changeable Youeses; Brocade Lustres; Damask Æolians; black Bombazines; second-mourning Poplins; plain and watered Silk Mantillas; colored and black Velvet Mantillas; Brocade Poplins; and a large assortment of Dress Trimmings; French and English Merinos; Velvet Neck Ribbons and Cuffs, &c.

EMBROIDERIES.

French worked Collars and Capes; French worked Cuffs; French worked Chemisettes; Under-Sleeves; Swiss and Jaconet Trimmings; Infants' Waists and Caps; Hem-stitched and needle-worked Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, from 10 cts. to $5; and a beautiful assortment of Veils; every variety of Shawls, embroidered and plain; Thread, Cotton and Linen Edgings and Laces; black Silk Laces and Edgings.

—ALSO—

Black, blue, brown and green French and English Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; Cut Velvet, figured and black Satin and Valencia Vestings, (some very handsome;) Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Tweeds; Linseys; Flannels, wool and cotton; Osnaburgs; Druggets; Damask Table Cloths; ditto Napkins; Centre-Table Covers, very fine; Piano Covers; Irish Linens; Linen Lawns; Thread Cambrics; Towellings; Gentlemen's Merino Shirts and Drawers; Silk Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs; Ladies' Merino Vests; Cashmere and Silk Hose; ditto Half-Hose; the celebrated Salem Jeans, black and grey.

Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES.

Men's, Boys' and Infants' Hats and Caps.

Velvet, Satin, Straw and Florence Bonnets.

Ditto ditto ditto for Misses.

And every article usually kept in a Dry Goods Store.

☞ We invite the public to call and examine our large and handsome Stock, as we are always anxious to show our Goods.

We keep Sugar, Tea and Coffee.

AREY, SHEMWELL & CO. return thanks to the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on them, and intend, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance.

S. S. AREY.
P. SHEMWELL.
J. R. McDONALD.

Fayetteville, Sept. 15, 1851. 21tf

DAGUERREOTYPE PORTRAITS.

A. C. SMITH, Daguerrean Artist, having been instructed in one of the largest and best Establishments in New York, and by one of the best Artists in New York or any where else, would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville, and persons living near, that he has a Room in the Fayetteville Hotel fitted up for taking Daguerreotypes, and would be very much pleased to wait on those who may wish to have their Likenesses taken. He has the best materials that can be bought any where without any exception. He intends stopping here only a few weeks.

Call soon, if you wish a correct and good Likeness. He feels that he can satisfy those who may give him a call, if a correct and good Likeness will do it. Time of taking, from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M.

Dark or black dresses best for taking; white will not answer well.

Prices from Two to Ten Dollars.

☞ Children one year old and upwards taken, if they can be kept still 15 or 20 seconds. Time for taking Children, from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M.

☞ Instructions given in the Art.

☞ Persons taken in groups if they wish it. Daguerreotypes and Miniature Paintings copied for those who may wish it.

Oh, wad some power the giftie gie us,
To see ourselves as ithers see us,
It would from many a blunder free us,
And foolish notion.—*Burns.*

But come when you will,
A perfect likeness you'll have,
If you only sit still.

Lovers are of all others the best subjects for sitting, though the most difficult to please.

Secure the shadow
Ere the substance fade.—*Shakspeare.*

Sept. 1, 1851. 18tf

SALEM PAPER-MILL.

THE subscriber has taken charge of this old and well known Establishment, and is prepared to attend to all orders for

Printing Paper, Merchants' and Factory Wrapping, &c.

The Mill has recently been thoroughly refitted with new machinery, and the subscriber believes he can furnish Paper of as good quality and at as cheap prices as can be purchased any where, North or South.

CHARLES E. SHOBER.

Salem, June 7, 1851. 77tf

EDWIN GLOVER,

Watch-Maker and Jeweler,

AT THE OLD STAND,

Sign of the Large Watch,

HAS returned from the North with a large assortment of WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY, which he invites the public to examine. Among his stock can be found,—

Gold and Silver Watches of all kinds and prices; Gold and Silver Fob, Guard, and Vest Chains; Gold, Silver, Stone, and Steel Keys and Seals; Breast Pins and Ear-Rings of all kinds and prices; Finger Rings; Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles; Silver and Gold Thimbles; fine Bracelets; Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils; Gold Lockets; Gold and Silver Belt Buckles; Card Cases; Coral Beads; Sleeve Buttons; fine Accordeons; Music Boxes; fine and common Walking Canes; fine and common Pistols; Silver Cups; Silver Spoons; Port-Moneys; Purses; Clocks, from $2 to $40; Plated Cake Baskets, Castors and Candlesticks; Brass do.; Back-Gammon Boards; &c., &c.

MILITARY GOODS.

Swords, Sashes, Lace, Buttons, Bugles, Stars, Plumes, Caps, &c., &c.

☞ Particular attention paid to the Repairing of Watches and Jewelry.

Fayetteville, N. C., July 21. 6-3m

Watches and Jewelry,

At Wholesale and Retail.

J. M. BEASLEY

WOULD respectfully inform the public generally, that he has returned recently from New York, with decidedly a large assortment of

Watches and Jewelry.

Many of these Watches were bought for CASH BY THE PACKAGE, and can therefore be sold very low. He has Watches of all kinds; Chains, Keys and Seals of all kinds and of the latest styles; Finger-Rings, Ear-Rings, Medallions, of all sizes, of English and American make; Ladies' Chatelaines; Cuff Pins; Collar and Sleeve Buttons; Shirt Studs; Gold Spectacles, light and heavy; Gold Pens and Pencils; Gold and Silver Thimbles; Bracelets; Silver Fruit and Butter Knives; Silver Spoons of all sizes; large lot of Pocket Cutlery; Scissors, best quality; Button-hole Scissors, Surveyor's Compasses and Chains; Mathematical Instruments; large quantity of fine and common Pistols; fine and common single and double-barrel Guns; Game Bags; Shot Belts and Powder Flasks; Military Goods, including the Bass Drum and the smallest Button; Violins and extra Bows; Flutes, Clarionets, Flageolets, Accordeons, of all kinds and sizes; Music Boxes; Perfumery; Soap; Lather Brushes; Razors and Strops; Dressing and Pocket Combs; Plated and Britannia Ware; and various other things too tedious to enumerate.

☞ Call and give me a trial.

Cash paid for old Gold and Silver.

☞ WATCHES and JEWELRY neatly Repaired.

Fayetteville, N. C.—North-East Corner of Market Square.

12-6m] J. M. BEASLEY.

WANTED,

3000 ft. Ashe Lumber for Wagons, 1½ to 3 inches thick.
3000 ft. Seasoned Oak Lumber, 1¼ to 3 inches.
1000 ft. White Oak and Hickory, for Axletrees.
1000 ft. White Oak for Tongues, Bolsters and Shafts.
100 Post Oak Hubs, for Carts and Wagons.
2000 Spokes.

For which the highest cash price will be paid.

Apply soon to E. FULLER.

May 19, 1851. 72-tf

TO WINE MAKERS.

WE have a few barrels of fine old Apple Brandy for sale; such as those who want to make good wine should get.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Sept. 16, 1851. 22-tf

DOMESTICS.

LITTLE River Osnabergs; 7-8 and 4-4 Sheetings always on hand, and for sale at Factory prices, by

STARR & WILLIAMS.

June 7, 1851. 75-tf

N. KING and A. McMILLAN have entered into copartnership in the Distillery of Turpentine, and have erected a Still on the West side of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road, 8 miles from Fayetteville.

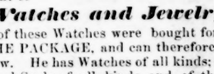
N. KING.
A. McMILLAN.

May 9.—71tf

Wanted.

WE wish to buy 20,000 barrels Turpentine.

KING & McMILLAN.

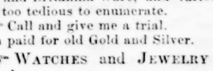


Stage Line to Raleigh.

THE Subscribers, Mail Contractors from Fayetteville to Raleigh, will commence operations this day, with new and comfortable Coaches, good horses, and careful Drivers.—The Fare is FIVE DOLLARS—same as before. The Stage Houses are, in Fayetteville, the Fayetteville Hotel, in Raleigh, the Yarborough House; but Passengers will be conveyed to such other Houses as they may select. The hours of departure will be, until further notice, at half-past 9 P. M. from Fayetteville, and at 2 P. M. from Raleigh, daily. The subscribers hope, by unremitted attention, to secure a liberal share of the travel.

MURDOCK McKINNON,
DAVID McNEILL.

Fayetteville, July 1, 1851. 78-tf



Line of 4 horse Post Coaches from Fayetteville to Warsaw—Daily.

THE Subscribers having secured the mail contract on the above Line, will commence THIS DAY, running a Line of Four Horse Post Coaches, Daily. Leaving Fayetteville at 6 P. M., and arriving at Warsaw at ½ past 6 A. M., in time for the Cars North and South. Returning, leave Warsaw on the arrival of the Cars, say about 1 or 2 P. M., and arrive at Fayetteville in ten hours. Every care will be taken to render the line pleasant, convenient, and safe, for Travellers.

A Line of Stages will be established as soon as possible, by the Plank Road, from Fayetteville via Carthage and Asheborough, to Lexington, Salem, and Salisbury.

McKINNON & McNEILL.

Fayetteville, N. C., Aug. 8, 1851. 11-tf

THE CELEBRATED BUCK PATENT

COOKING STOVE,

IS for sale by the Subscriber in Raleigh and Fayetteville; in Raleigh at his Shop on Fayetteville Street, and in Fayetteville at Mr. A. M. Campbell's.

The Subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from purchasing any of these Stoves from any person either in or out of North Carolina, except from himself or his duly authorized Agents. He has purchased the exclusive right to vend this Stove within the State, and will prosecute any person infringing his right, either by purchasing, selling, or using, any except those obtained from himself.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, April 19, 1851. 68tf

Dr. T. D. HAIGH,

HAS taken an Office on Hay Street, West of the Hotel Buildings.

July 14, 1851. 4-tf

BAGGING AND ROPE.

OUR COTTON BAGGING AND ROPE have arrived. Our friends can send in their orders, and they shall be supplied.

COOK & TAYLOR.

August 18, 1851. 14tf

P. P. JOHNSON

HAS JUST RECEIVED and offers for sale, cheap,—

75 bags superior Rio COFFEE,
25 barrels Coffee Sugar,
50 barrels Mackerel, Nos. 1, 2 and 3,
Loaf and Granulated Sugar.

—ALSO—

A large assortment of Iron and Nails, Shovels, Spades, Trace Chains, Shevels and Tongs, Blacksmiths' Bellows, Anvils, Vises, Hammers, Planes, Augers and Chisels, Files, Collins's Axes, &c.

August 16, 1851. 14tf

FRESH TEAS.

EXTRA FINE HYSON,
Do do Imperial,
Do do Gunpowder,
Do do Oolong, and
Young Hyson TEAS, of superior quality.

—ALSO—

Chocolate, Barley, Salad Oil, Mustard, Yeast Powders, &c. For sale by

SAM'L J. HINSDALE.

April 21. 68tf

Strawberry Plants.

I HAVE six varieties of STRAWBERRIES ready for delivery, all fine, and some the very best in cultivation, measuring from 3 to 5 inches in circumference, under the proper treatment. Prices from $1 to $2 per hundred, and from 10 to 25 cents per dozen.

Now is the best time to plant, if the beds are trenched 18 inches or 2 feet deep, and well enriched. The Plants should be shaded for a few days with boards leaned on the South side; if they cannot be shaded, plant at any time during Winter or Spring.

C. LUTTERLOH, Rowan st.

Sept. 6, 1851. 20tf

NOTICE.—All Accounts due

the Merchants' Steamboat Company, for Freights up to the 15th inst., must be promptly paid to the undersigned, as much time cannot be given to the collection of the same.

J. & T. WADDILL, late Agents.

Fayetteville, Jan. 27, 1851. 50tf

Wanted to Contract for,

The Subscriber wishes to contract for ONE MILLION OF RED OAK HHD. STAVES, of the following dimensions, viz:—Full 44 inches long, ¾ inch thick on the thin edge; to average 4 inches in width; none to be less than 3½. They must be got out of good, sound timber, and not to show much sap. They must be rough shaved with the drawing knife. For which quality of Staves, I am willing to pay $18 per thousand.

E. D. HALL.

Wilmington, Aug. 29, 1851. 18-tf

$300 REWARD!

ESCAPED from the Jail of Kershaw District, on Monday the 14th day of July last, SAMUEL J. LOVE, who was convicted for the murder of Robert J. Lester, at Spring Term of Court, 1851. Said Love is about 20 or 21 years of age, six feet two inches high, (not certain as regards his height, but supposed to be thereabouts,) has dark hair, and of a sallow complexion, with a downcast look; some of his front teeth a little decayed, and follows the occupation of a Carpenter.

I will give the above reward to any person who will apprehend the said S. J. Love and lodge him in any Jail in this State, or One Hundred and Fifty Dollars for his safe confinement in any Jail in the United States, so that I can get him.

JOHN INGRAM, Sheriff.

Camden, S. C., Aug. 30, 1851. 20-6m

MERCHANTS' LINE.

THIS LINE OF BOATS is still in successful operation on the Cape Fear River, and continue to offer many facilities to the shipping public.

Persons patronising this Line, may rest assured that their Goods will be brought up with dispatch, and at the very lowest rates of freight.

A. W. STEEL, President.
T. S. LUTTERLOH,
Agent at Fayetteville.

Feb. 15, 1851. 59 tf

WANTED,

50 GOOD HANDS, at 75 cts. per day, on the Southern Plank Road. Steady employment and cash payment weekly, if required. Apply to

D. M. BUIE,
At the Steam Mill, or to
A. A. McKETHAN,

June 23, 1851. [77-tf] Fayetteville.

HENRIETTA LINE OF

Steam and Freight Boats,

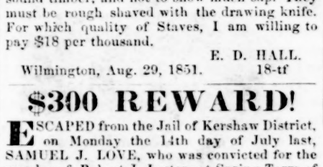
ARE all in excellent order for business. Our Tow Boats have been recently repaired and made good as new. We have also added a *new* Flat for low water, and well adapted to the service. She will carry 700 bbls. merchandize, and draw only 20 inches water.

Those favoring us with their patronage, may expect as prompt and cheap service in every particular as any other Line can offer.

G. DEMING, Pres't.
R. M. ORRELL, Agent.

A. D. CAZAUX, Agent at Wilmington.

Fayetteville, Dec. 21, 1850. 50-tf



BROTHERS LINE.

THE Steamer BROTHERS and Tow Boats, STEVENSON and DAVID LEWIS are prepared to forward with DESPATCH, all goods consigned to the Proprietor.

The Steamer Brothers is of light draft, and well suited to run in low water. She possesses power, and speed, and is admirably adapted to towing, and can accommodate about 20 passengers.

The proprietor contemplates running the Boat himself, and will give special attention to way freight and naval stores; to towing, and will also attend to the comfort and convenience of Passengers. From his long experience as Agent in Wilmington of the several Steam Boat Companies, he thinks he can give satisfaction.

To Merchants in the interior he would say, that all Goods shipped by him, will be delivered to their Agents in Fayetteville. His agent in Wilmington is JOHN C. LATTA, to whom all communications may be addressed, as Agent of the Steamer Brothers.

JOHN BANKS, Proprietor

May 15. 72-y

FOR SALE,

ONE lot of Land containing 2 acres, with a comfortable Dwelling House and Kitchen thereon. The above property is in half a mile of Robeson Institute, Robeson county.

Also, Four Shares of the Capital Stock in said Institute.

For further particulars, inquire of

ALFRED JACKSON.

Cumberland county, Sept. 1, 1851. 18tf

$200 Reward.

I WILL give one hundred dollars for the apprehension and confinement of ANDERSON and JERRY in any jail so that I can get them again, or fifty dollars for either. I will also give $100 for proof of any responsible person's harboring said negroes. They ranaway from my plantation in Moore county on the 10th of Feb'y last, and are thought to be lurking about 16 or 17 miles above Carthage on Deep River, through the edge of Moore and corners of Chatham and Randolph counties. Anderson is about 28 years old, a bright mulatto, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well proportioned; has an open countenance, and is quite plausible. It is believed that he will endeavor to pass for a free man and escape to a free State, as he had a brother who played the same game. Jerry is about 24 years old, 6 feet 3 or 4 inches high, stout built; has a down look, particularly when spoken to, and is rather impudent. Said negroes formerly belonged to John R. Ritter, in the upper end of Moore county.

Any information must be addressed to the subscriber at Pocket P. O., Moore county, N. C.

J. L. BRYAN.

April 12, 1851. 67tf

HOTEL FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber having determined to remove from the State, offers for sale his HOUSE AND LOT in the village of Rockingham, known as the "Rockingham Hotel."

Any person wishing to purchase, will do well to make an early application, as they will thus be enabled to get all the furniture belonging to said Hotel, on reasonable terms.

For further information, address

JOHN C. McKINNON.

Rockingham, N. C., Sept. 26, 1851. 26-3tw

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

ON Tuesday, the 21st day of October next, will be let to the lowest bidder, at Rockingham, the following buildings for the Poor House:

Two Buildings, 36 feet long by 18 feet wide. Also, one Building, 28 feet long, 18 feet wide. To be frame Buildings, ceiled throughout, one story high. Also, a log Kitchen and log Smoke House.

Specifications will be furnished at the time and place above stated.

P. M. POWELL,
JOSEPH M. INGRAM,
JOHN McFADYEN,
THOS. T. COVINGTON,
DAN'L C. STUART,
DAN'L McNEILL,
WILLIAM GIBSON,
Building Committee.

Sept. 27, 1851. 26-3w

NOTICE.

STARR & WILLIAMS have removed to the Store recently occupied by Mr. John D. Starr, one door west of Messrs. H. Branson & Son, where they have just received additions to the Spring purchases of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS. Country merchants are requested to examine our stock.

J. B. STARR.
J. M. WILLIAMS.

June 7, 1851. 75-tf

I HAVE just received from New York, my FALL AND WINTER

Stock of Goods,

Consisting of a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

☞ I will barter for TURPENTINE, or any kind of Produce.

N. KING,
10 miles North of Fayetteville.

Oct. 28, 1850. 43tf

FOR SALE,

12 WM. ROWLAND'S Extra thick Mill and Cross-cut SAWS, 6 and 6½ feet.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Nov. 19, 1850. 46tf

75 Bbls. No. 1 Herring.
25 " " 3 Mackerel.
100 Bales Hay.
100 Pieces Cotton Bagging.
50 Coils Rope.
200 Lbs. Twine.
30 Hhds. Molasses.
5 Hhds. Fair Sugars.
50 Bags Rio Coffee.

With Alum and Sack Salt, and Groceries generally, for sale at the lowest market prices, by

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

August 14, 1851. 13tf

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton and Fayetteville. The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849. 56-tf

WANTED.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase 300,000 lbs. RAGS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid on delivery in Fayetteville.

DAVID MURPHY.

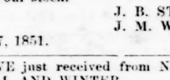
Rockfish, Cumberland, Aug. 20, 1851. 15-6m

TURNIP SEED.

ENGLISH White Dutch, large English Norfolk, Ruta Baga Turnip Seed, received today and for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

August 4. 10-tf



NOTICE.

THE Steamer Chatham will leave this place every Monday and Thursday at 7 o'clock, A. M., (instead of 9 o'clock as at present,) commencing at 7 o'clock Monday 10th inst. Time of leaving Wilmington, every Tuesday and Friday at 2 o'clock P. M.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Agent
Cape Fear Steamboat Co.

Fayetteville, March 3.

New Firm.

The undersigned have entered into copartnership, under the name and style of HALL & SACKETT, for the purpose of doing a Dry Goods and Hardware Business, and have taken the Store 5 doors East of the Fayetteville Hotel.

J. H. HALL.
A. E. HALL.
T. M. SACKETT.

August 20, 1851. 16tf

WE are now receiving a large and well selected Stock of

DRY GOODS,

Comprising every article usually kept in that line, together with

150 Cases Boots and Shoes.

Hats and Caps.

—ALSO—

A well selected Stock of

HARDWARE.

To all of which we invite the attention of Merchants of the interior, who will find it to their interest to examine our Stock before making their purchases. We will not be undersold by any one doing business in this place.

HALL & SACKETT.

August 25, 1851. 16tf

Sons of Temperance

FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE FEMALE ACADEMY of Lumberton Division No. 44, Sons of Temperance, was opened on Monday 22d inst., at Lumberton.

The Trustees have the pleasure of announcing to the public that they have engaged the services of Miss MARY L. MORRISON, a lady whose attainments in all the solid branches of an English, Classical, and Mathematical Education are of the highest order, and whose experience as an instructress in various seminaries in the country, and also in one of the largest towns in the State is a guaranty of her capacity for imparting instruction.

It is believed that the pure and elevated tone of morality, the quiet seclusion and the healthfulness of the situation of the village hold out inducements which are afforded by few localities in this part of the State.

Tuition for a term of three months: Reading Writing, Spelling, and Arithmetic, $3 00
English Grammar and Geography, 4 50
Latin, Greek, and higher Mathematics, 5 50

Board can be obtained in good families for from $6 to $8 per month.

R. E. TROY, Pres.

B. FREEMAN, Sec'y.

Lumberton, Sept. 26, 1851. 26-3tw

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from W. J. Buchanan, of Johnston county, on the 8th of January, TWO NEGRO BOYS, Dan and Stephen. Dan is about 25 years of age, stout built, of dark complexion, and weighs about 175 lbs. Stephen is about 28 years of age, weighs 170 lbs., of yellow complexion, speaks very slow when spoken to.

Said Negroes were raised by Elizabeth Murphy of Cumberland county, in whose vicinity they are supposed to be lurking.

I will give the above reward for their apprehension and confinement in any jail so that I get them, or $25 for either; and an additional reward will be given for proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring said Negroes.

R. F. MURPHY.

Jan. 24, 1851. 56tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber lost on yesterday, either in Rockingham or on his way home, his Pocket Book, containing a small amount of money, and also the following Notes, to-wit: One Note on T. Bostick and B. B. McKenzie, for $270, dated about the 20th March 1851, and due one day after date. One ditto on T. Bostick, for $15, dated 2d May 1851, and due one day after date. And one ditto on John F. Covington, for $241, dated 26th February 1851, and due one day after date.

I will give a small Reward for the recovery of the Pocket Book and its contents, and I hereby notify these persons upon whom I hold the above Notes, not to pay them over to any person but myself.

LEWIS R. THOMAS.

Richmond co., N. C., Sept. 24, 1851. [28-3tw

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned Commissioners, at Ashborough, Randolph county, until Wednesday, the 5th day of Nov., it being Wednesday of Randolph County Court, for the building of a new Jail for said county. The walls of the building will probably be of heavy frame work, though we invite propositions both for wood and brick work, as the internal work will be the same in both. The size of the house will be 46 by 34 feet, two stories high; if of wood, to be raised on a brick wall three feet above the surface of the earth; the first story to be 12 feet pitch in the clear, and the second 10 feet. There will be four rooms on the first floor, besides the passage, all of which will have fire-places, for the use of the Jailer's family. The second story will be devoted to the prisons. The roof will be of shingles.

For the plan and specifications, call at the office of the Clerk of the County Court at Ashborough, until the above day.

ALF'D BROWER,
HESEKIAH ANDREWS,
THOS. RICE,
Commissioners.

Sept. 25, 1851. 28-td

CARTHAGE HOTEL.

THE Subscriber having fitted up and enlarged the above *well known* House, is *now* prepared to entertain travellers with *increased* comfort.

ROB'T McNABB.

Carthage, Moore Co., N. C., } May 3, 1851. } 70-tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having determined to continue his business in Wadesborough, takes this method of informing the public that he may still be found at his old stand, South of the Anson Hotel, where he will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of the most choice Liquors, Wines, Cordials, Cigars, and other refreshments usually found in this section of country. He hopes by strict attention to his business, rigid preservation of good order, and unceasing care for the comfort and enjoyment of his customers, to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

WM. W. SANDERS.

Wadesborough, July 15, 1851. 7tf

NOTICE.

I offer for sale my HOUSE and LOT in the village of Carthage, Moore county, N. C., which is a comfortable two-story building, with six fire-places, all in good repair, and well adapted to suit the purchaser, either having a small or large family. Therefore, being determined to sell, all who wish to purchase property of this sort, in a healthy place, where there are many facilities to add to the private comfort of the purchaser, (here there are a male and female school, where all the high branches of education are taught preparatory for College,) give me a call, for I will make conditions to suit the purchaser.

MARTHA A. HANCOCK.

Sept. 9, 1851. 24-wlwpd

NOTICE,

A Valuable Tract of Land for Sale.

300 ACRES of land lying on both sides of Crains creek in the upper edge of Cumberland county, joining the lands of A. McCallum, Angus Johnson, and others. 2,050 acres of it is good bottom land, well timbered with white and red oak, suitable for staves or timber of any kind; it is one of the best ranges for stock of all kinds, perhaps in the county, with a fine spring of water on it within three miles of the Plank Road running from Carthage to Fayetteville. In addition to that, lumber can be rafted down the creek to Little River.

Any person wishing to purchase said land will call upon Angus Johnson, who will show them the land; or address R. McIntosh, at Pittsborough.

Terms made easy to the purchaser.

None of the said land is cleared—no improvements of any kind.

ROBERT McINTOSH.

Sept. 29, 1851. 28-3mw

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1851.

Robert Johnston and his wife, vs. John Watson and wife Mary.

Petition for Partition of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Malcom McFarland, John McFarland, and Daniel McFarland, are not inhabitants of this State: Therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six weeks, that they be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Carthage, on the fourth Monday in October next, to answer, plead, or demur, to the Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday in July, A. D. 1851.

A. C. CURRY, Clerk.

Pr. adv. $3 25.] 26-6tw

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an Order made by his Honor John L. Bailey, Judge presiding at the present term of our Superior Court of Law, I hereby give public notice, that

A Special Term of said Court will be held for the County of Moore,

At the Court House in Carthage, on the First MONDAY in November next, (which will be the 24th day of the month,) when and where all Suitors and Witnesses on the Civil Docket are required to attend by ten o'clock in the Forenoon of that day.

Witness, John Morison, Clerk of said Court at Office, the Monday before the last Monday in August, A. D. 1851.

24-tc] JOHN MORISON, C. S. C.

Valuable Plantation for Sale.

THE Subscriber being desirous to remove to the west, offers for sale his plantation 12 miles north of Carthage, lying on both sides of Bear Creek, in the County of Moore, containing 750 acres of land, the most of which is heavily timbered, well watered, and adapted to the production of corn, cotton, wheat, oats and tobacco. 50 or 60 acres are low grounds or bottom lands.

A portion of the land is under cultivation, and has on it a